Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 32 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th Feb.	Morvada	8193
16th "	Neuralia	9082
24th "	Somali †	6713
28th "	Karmala	89 3

†The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO THE FAR EAST, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers	Tons	
9th Feb.	Khybar	8046	To Colombo & Calcutta
9th "	Navasa	9071	Do
13th "	Dunera	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
5th Feb.	Lhasa	Karac i Direct.
6th "	Baroda	Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th "	Chakla	Karachi Via K ports 10 A.M

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	C Hidesh ma	4921	28th Feb.	12th Mar
Saikai Maru	R. Hayashi	3708	27th Jan.	6th Feb
Wakamatsu Maru	H. Mitsuoka	2721	27th Jan.	8th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3176	1st Feb	13th Feb.
Yebechi Maru	M. Kitamura	3959	13 h Feb.	15th Feb.
Sagano Maru	S. Oya	3810	16 h Feb	1st Mar.
Kimi Maru		3198	17 Feb.	3rd Mar.
Yetchi Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Kies Buildings,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—137 Vessel Gross Tonnage 463,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Gesmei Maru	T.K gko	25th Jan	6th Feb.	Japan
Hawking Maru	T. Mori	1st Feb.	10th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru	I. Fujita	4th Feb.	14th Feb	Japan
Genyu Maru	S. Uchida	13th Feb	23rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru	...	15th Feb.	25th Feb.	Japan
Bitan Maru	D Imai-zumi	22th Feb.	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru	S Arai	2nd Mar	13th Mar.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Tata Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1883.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 67,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,500,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura-baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,25,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. AIZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 897.
Bornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 80,00,00
Surplus about 1,00,00
Claims paid about 25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready settlements, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
324, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

An ideal Laundry established for the careful dressing of Customers' linen

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Hammum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNEIT & CO.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, next to the Imperial Mansion (on the sea side) very valuable and handsome teak and black wood also open carved household furniture, very rich glass crockery and plated-ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, and dumb-waiter, rich large and small carpets, electric table fan and lamps, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and table ornaments, terracotta figures, sweet tone cottage piano, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, hat stands, reclining sofas, wall and table clocks, double meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Captain C. F. Tofts, Adjutant, 1-18th G. I. P. Ry., Bn.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT LADY HARDINGE ROAD MAHIM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground cart or plantation of cocoanut and other trees of different description growing and being thereon and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 21,125 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1201, New No. 3709, Old Survey No. 251-252, and New Survey No. 1576 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4666, 4667, 4668, Street Nos. 1025, 1026, 1027, and bounded on or towards the North by a public passage, about 25 feet from Lady Hardinge Road, on or towards the East by the cart of Gopal Mahale, now used as a buffalo stable, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Shivraj Mahadeoji Khatri and now of the late Ranchoddas Tulsidas Shroff and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Shivraj Mahadeoji Khatri and now of Moroba Shivoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Purshotamrai and Co., Solicitors, for the Vendor at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 bay country-bred pony, 13 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 Bay arab pony, quiet in harness.
1 11-9 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Humber motor car, newly painted and overhauled with new tyres and tubes with 4 lamps, in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF GENUINE WHITE ZINC PAINT, STEEL RING TRAVELLERS AND TAPES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account of the concerned:—

400 kegs Genuine White Zinc Paint A. quality of the Nippon Paint Mfg. Co.
13 cases Steel Ring Travellers.
By order of the office concerned:—
[illegible] cases each 100 bundles each 1,000 yards, 5 cases tape.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TRUNKS WEARING APPEARLS BEDDING BEDSHEETS, ETC.

Under instruction from the President, Committee of Adjustment Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Donnan, I.A., consisting of leather portmanteau bags, canvas trunks holdalls, overcoats, coats, trousers, jackets, shirts, neckties, clock, leather bag, furniture, etc., etc.

Also property of F. L. Muir, Esq., Deputy Agent, G. I. P. Rly., consisting of white shirts, trousers, silk coat with waistcoat flannel pyjamas, silk neckties, socks, tennis bats, frames, books thermos, flask, brushes, china tea set, travelling case for wine cutlery, cabinet, camera in leather case etc etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House" Wodehouse Road, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture by Roberts and Dewji Canji such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass, crockery and plateware, Persian and English large and small carpets, mahoganized glass door silver show case, English gun sexonal book case, one lot valuable books, writing tables, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, brass flower pots, open carved folding screen, one very handsome copper electric hall lamp, rich oil paintings, water colours, and engravings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest or drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, door and window purdahs, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils etc., etc. The property of C. H. Byrne Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 CASES BISCUITS MADE BY THE DELHI BISCUIT CO. OF DELHI.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

50 cases cream, gem, imperial, sample, coffee, family, milk, Petit Bureu, nice, butter finger, Marie, Raja, Zoological, cabin, garu, lunch, mix-all-iced, water, wheat meal biscuits made by the Delhi Biscuit Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS APPERTAINING TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES BETWEEN MOSTID AND ELPHINSTONE BRIDGE AND BELONGING TO THE G. I. P. RY.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Plot No. 7 at Clive Road by order of the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, G. I. P. Railway the building materials of the undermentioned properties.

(1) Building on Plot No. 2, Municipal Ward No. 5306 at Clive First Cross Lane.
(2) Building on Plot No. 3, Municipal Ward No. 5305 at Clive First Cross Lane.
(3) Building on Plot No. 4, Municipal Ward No. 5302 (2) at Clive Second Cross Lane.
(4) Building on Plot No. 5, Municipal Ward No. 5300 at Clive Third Cross Lane.
(5) Building on Plot No. 6, Municipal Ward No. 4875 at Clive Fourth Cross Lane.
(6) Buildings on Plot No. 7 Municipal Ward Nos. 4876 (1), 4920, 4921, 5200 at Clive Road.
(7) Buildings on Plot No. 9, Municipal Ward Nos. 4913, 4914, at Clive Road.
(8) Buildings on Plot No. 10, Municipal Ward Nos. 4911, 4912 at Clive Road.

The purchaser shall demolish the buildings with due regard to the safety of the public, roads and buildings and properties adjoining within three months of the date of sale at his own expenses and shall have to demolish the buildings up to the ground level.

A deposit up to 50 per cent may be required at the time of sale the balance to be paid by the purchaser within eight days

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE SHIP STORES, SCRAP IRON, BRASS TUBES, OLD CANVAS, CORK, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 16th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Patent slip Mazagon the following goods:—

Iron and steel bars, bolts and nuts of sizes and descriptions, rivets, studs, ganges steam, iron nails, G. I. water-pipe, chronometers, compass cards, brass hinges and handles, locks, electrical stores, fans, armatures, tools, files, hammers, ship lamps of sorts, burners, brass and iron screws of sizes, coach screws, boiler fluid, iron clocks and chains, cisterns, pans flare lubricators, fibre sheets, G. I. wire rope, emery stones, valves, brass stanchions, couplings.

Also scrap iron, old canvas, corks, brass condensor tubes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 392 KEGS AMERICAN FLAT NAILS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office and on account and at the risk of concerned Baer and Selikowitz of New York. Messrs. Tapp[illegible] owt. American Flat Nails. 392 kegs each [illegible]/98, 6in./98. Size 4/98, 4½/98, [illegible] and delivery within 8 days. Deposit 25 per cent.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

THE SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, KNOWN AS EBRAHIM VILLA, AT MATHERAN AND ITS FURNITURE.

SALE AT MATHERAN.

By the order of Kenneth Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulam Hussein Ludha Ebrahim, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 22nd February 1920, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises at Matheran, the following:—

PARTICULARS.

The Bungalow with the compound measuring about 2 acres and 20 gunthas and bounded on the West and South by the Olympia Road, East by the bungalow of Budrudin Tyebji and on the North by the bungalow of Hajibhoy Lalji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—All the furniture of the Bungalow will be sold separately in one lot.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1920.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- "
Vameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI,

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Marine Agency of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of this Company.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

12th February, 1920.
10th April, 1920.
5th June, 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on 3 or more full fares for families.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and every cabin has got electric light and a fan, free of charge. She carries a qualified Doctor and a Stewardess.

ONLY A VERY FEW BERTHS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE FEBRUARY VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 114.
Telegraphic Address:—"JALNATH".
8422

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 3 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One TYPIST, Knowing accounts. Apply ERUCH ENGINEER COY., 364, Two Tanks. 8419

WANTED—COMPETENT READERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Apply sharp to the General Manager.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST, Good salary. Apply Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8360

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply with copy of testimonials to Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8418

WANTED—A competent SALESMAN for Manchester goods. Only experienced persons need apply stating previous experience and salary required to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8416

WANTED—Expert SHORTHAND TYPISTS having good knowledge of English and Correspondence. Apply stating terms and previous Experience to Advertisement Box No. 998, "Bombay Chronicle." 8335

WANTED—SALESMEN, experienced in Glassware, Hardware, Chemicals, Hosiery, and Bunder Lines. Apply to Box No. 995, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8316

WANTED—Temporary ASSISTANT BULLION KEEPERS for His Majesty's Mint, Cash security required. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the BULLION KEEPER, H. M. Mint, Bombay. 8424

WANTED—Two hard-working MATRICULATE Gujarati-knowing CLERKS, good hand-writing essential. Apply with pay expected to N. M. TRIPATHI & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 8409

REQUIRED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Imperial Service Troops, Alwar:—Pay 3rd Grade, Rs. 70; Pay 2nd Grade, Rs. 90; Pay 1st Grade, Rs. 110; Pay Senior 2nd Grade, Rs. 150; Pay Senior 1st Grade, Rs. 170. 8178

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN in Piece Goods and Yarn. Salary according to qualification. Only experience may apply stating age, qualifications and expected salary in his own handwriting to Box No. 971, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 819

WANTED—Smart young man for office of Mill Agents. One with some knowledge of Mill working preferred. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8341

WANTED—GRADUATES (with Persian) and undergraduates. S. T. C.'s and S. T. C. D.'s preferred. Apply stating fully terms and qualifications to SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 8428

WANTED—FULL TIME CANVASSERS and SPARE TIME WORKER for shares of a Limited concern in different parts of Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Berar. Pay and/for Commission, apply sharp L. G. PRADHAN, 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 8411

WANTED from 1-3-1920. PARSI GRADUATES as ASSISTANT MASTERS for the Parsi Virbaiji Boys' High School, Karachi. Salary Rs. 120—10—200, increments granted after passing the S. T. C. Examination. Science men preferred. Also Provident Fund. Apply stating qualifications, optional subject, age, experience, etc. with copies of testimonials to HON. SECRETARIES. 8382

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOTOR of 12 H.P. Direct Current, 460 Volts. Apply FORT FLOUR MILL, Mint Road, Fort. 8298

FOR SALE—A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ opposite Charni Road Station. 8318

FOR SALE—Ford New TOURING CARS and one ton CHASSIS for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

FOR SALE at Tardeo, Mahaluxmi Road, 1,000 to 30,000 square yards of vacant land. Apply to S. R. BOTTLEWALA & Co., Mahomed Buildings, 75, Hornby Road. 8429

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE:—12/14 H. P. Newton Bennet. A first class ITALIAN CAR 1915 Model complete with Mechanical Self-starter, Electric Lights, and in excellent order. Being sold as owner is going in for a larger Car. Price Rs. 10,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR, Co., Ltd., Apollo Bunder. 8320

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced, first class Mech. Engineer, in Bombay, is serving in one of the largest Mills in Mofussil. Excellent references. Please write to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED the GROUND or FIRST FLOOR of a building in Fort for our immediate occupation, suitable rent allowed. Apply to the MANAGER Punjab National Bank, Limited, Bombay. 8258

GENTLEMEN in Electrical and Cinema business proceeding Europe by Loyalty will undertake private business on moderate terms. Apply Box No. 996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8320

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR GOVERNMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ABOUT 140 maunds of Crude Lac will be auctioned in the office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests at Goona on 19th, 20th and 21st February, 1920. Those intending to bid may join the auction on the fixed dates.

SUNDER LALL PATHACK,
Conservator of Forests,
Gwalior Government.

Motimahal, 26th January, 1920. 8204

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU, 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—Sir P. C. Ray, D.Sc., C.I.E., says. * * * are well-known to me and can certainly recommend them as analytical chemists, having trained them myself * * *". Results of analyses guaranteed. For particulars, enquire of, THE DIRECTOR, 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. 7911

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received up 2 p.m., on FRIDAY the 27th February, 1920, in the Office of the District Board, South Kanara Mangalore for the work of constructing a bridge over the Gurpur river.

Amount of estimate Rs. 3,97,000.

1. The tenders will be opened by the President, District Board in his office at Mangalore, or in case of his absence, they will opened for him by the Vice-President at p.m., on the same day.

2. The tenders should be in the proper form which will be supplied together with the copies of the abstract of the estimate and specifications on application to the Manager District Board Engineer's Office, South Kanara, Mangalore, on payment of Rs. 10.

3. The tenders should be sealed and addressed to the President District Board, South Kanara; the name of the work should be superscribed on the cover containing the tender. The percentage to be shown in the tender form shall be for the whole work to be done by the contractor, and not for each item. Any additional work found necessary during the execution of work, but not included in the estimate, will be valued according to the schedule of current rates, and such rates will be subject to the per centage tendered.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by treasury receipt for Rs. 200 or currency notes of that value as earnest money. In the case of earnest money sent in cash, the amount will be deposited in the local branch of the Madras Bank; and unsuccessful tenderers will have to make their own arrangements to cash the refund vouchers. The successful tenderer will be called upon to increase the security deposit to any amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of the estimate amount and will be required to execute a contract bond within 15 days of the acceptance of the tender in the form, which can be seen in the District Board Engineer's Office failing which, the amount of deposit will be forfeited, and it will be open to the President to reject or to enforce the performance of the tender and also to sue for all expenses, loss or damage that may be incurred through his default.

5. The President, District Board, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenders will be returned as soon after disposal of tenders as practicable.

7. The work is to be commenced not lat than the 1st April, 1920. The contract documents and plans can be seen during office-hour in the District Board Engineer's Office, Sout Kanara.

8. Steel-work and paint will be supplied by the Department to the contractor.

9. The quantity of each description of masonry work that can be turned out every mont after notice to start work should be specified Al other items of work not dependent on th completion of the well-foundations should completed within 2 years from the date contract.

U. SANJIVA RAN AVERGAL,
District Board Engineer,
South Kanara

Margalore.
28th January, 1920. 8334

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. "SANTA CRUZ Voy. 8 from San Francisco are informed that their cargo has been forwarded from Colombo per s. s. "PEKING MARU" due 5th February.

2. Consignees are requested to present their through Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards has been appointed Surveyor.

4. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days of the landing of the last package, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Applications for survey must reach the Undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day. No claims will be entertained if not submitted within one month of the steamer's arrival..

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th February, 1920. 8393

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUSINESS MEN AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

DUE to the numerous requests of Business men intergested in Physical Culture and hampered by their office hours Professor V. Noel is pleased to announce that a

SPECIAL PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS

for business men will be held between 9 a.m., and 10 a.m., under his personal guidance, from the 9th February 1920. Sundays excepted.

THE NOEL INSTITUTE,
of Physical Culture
Readymoney Buildings,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of our client Mr. ALI MAHOMED HAJI SULLEMAN has been drawn to a notice appearing in the local papers of the 3rd instant over the signature of Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors of Bai Jainabai, widow of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb deceased. Our client says that the statements therein contained are all false and made with ulterior motives and it is not true that the business was carried on by the deceased in the name of Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb as alleged. The business carried on by our client in the name of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb and Company is carried on by him in partnership with his brother Sale Mahomed Haji Sulleman and is a distinct business and under the law he is entitled to do so and the notice in the papers has been given with a view to injure our client in his said business.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1920.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ali Mahomed Haji Sulleman.

8405

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of each of the following items in accordance with the specifications which can be had from the Storekeeper, will be received by the undersigned on or before 16th February, 1920, 4 p.m.

1 Papers.
2 Cane Baskets.
3 Chimneys.
4 Glass panes and tin sheets.
5 Cotton waste.
6 Pipes and pipe fittings.
7 Hycol liquid and powder.
8 Pesterines.
9 Cylinder and Engine oils.
10 Wooden Building Materials.
11 Iron and Steel and articles made thereof.

Municipal Office.

Ahmedabad, 30th January, 1920.

CHIEF OFFICER.
8430 Ahmedabad Municipality.

NOTICE.

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Western India for the.

BELSIZE
CAR

manufactured by the Belsize Motors, Ltd., Clayton, Manchester.

Orders are now being registered.

HILL, SAWYER & Co.,
Medows Street, Bombay.

8404

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE BANK will issue special Scrips at four annas per scrip in exchange for Allotment letters presented by them for splitting (without transfers) on and from MONDAY, the 9th instant between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m., to 1 p.m., on Saturdays.

The Pucca Receipts of Allotment Money are delivered at the Office in exchange for Cutcha ones four days after the payment; deferred deliveries will lie at the Office at the shareholders' risk.

(Sd.) BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Ag. Secretary.

7, Murzban Road, Fort,
Bombay, the 4th February, 1920. 8406

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Scindia Steam Navigation Company's s.s. LOYALTY are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Marseilles and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or it doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richardson of Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

8356

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. A. B. MORRISON has been authorised to sign the name of our firm, from this date.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.

6th February, 1920. 8426

FOR SALE.

MESOPOTAMIA ..... River Craft.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Sale will be held in Bombay on or about 19th February, 1920, of a number of Paddle Steamers, Stern Wheelers, Tugs, Steam and Motor Launches, Barges, etc. the Surplus Fleet of Rivercraft not now required by H. M. Government in Mesopotamia.

Prospective Buyers should apply for particulars of craft available for sale to

Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Nicol Road, Bombay.

Not earlier than 17th February, 1920. 8278

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GULBAI, widow and Executrix of the late Hormusji N. Vakil of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell he undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, easements, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the several messuages tenements and outhouses standing thereon and known as "Somerset House", situate at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 19,000 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other property under Collector's Old No. 337, Collector's New No. 2159, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 10/7131 and the messuages and buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes and under D Ward No. 3515 (1) and (3 and 3A), Street No. 1 Warden Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by other property belonging to the Vendor and known as "Somerset Annexe" partly by the property formerly vested in the Executors of the Will of Budrudin Tyabji but now belonging to Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, Barrister-at-Law the principal buildings standing on which are known as "Somerset Lodge" and partly by a portion of the roadway thirdly hereinafter described beyond which is the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the South by the property of Narottam Morarji Goculdas and partly by the property of the late Rahimtoolla Mahomed Sayani and partly by the property known as Bomonji Petit Parsi General Hospital, on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and partly by the property of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly vested in the Executors of the late Budrudin Tyabji but now belonging to Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji the principal buildings standing whereon is known as "Somerset Lodge" partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vurjivandas and partly by the property known as the Bomanji Petit Parsi General Hospital.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure used as a roadway together with a well thereon situate at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2278 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under Collector's Old No. 52, New No. B/455, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey Nos. 7131 and 7133 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes with other property under D Ward No. , Street Nos. 33—35 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and partly by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas and recently purchased by Huseinbhoy Abdullabhai Lalji and another partly by the property first described, on or towards the East partly by the property of the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and partly by the property thirdly described and on or towards the West partly by the Warden Road partly by the property formerly of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas but now of Huseinbhoy A. Lalji and another and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Curjivandas.

THIRDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure used as a portion of a roadway, situate at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 548 square yards or thereabouts registered along with other property in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 337, Collector's New No. 2169, Old Survey No. 781 and New Survey No. 10/7131 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes along with other property under D Ward Nos. 3515 (1), 3515 (2) 3517 (2) and Street Nos. 1, 1A and 4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the other portion of the roadway being the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy on or towards the South partly by the property first described and partly by the property formerly vested in the Executors of the late Budrudin Tyabji but now in the widow of the late Mr. Mohsin B. Tyabji, I.C.S., on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on or towards the West and partly by the property secondly described.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1920.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8433

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Store-Keeper will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1920, for the supply of:—

250,000 Cubic ft. of road-metal.
60,000 Cubic ft. of Kunker.

for the year 1920-21.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer.
City Municipality,
AHMEDABAD.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
2nd February, 1920. 8423

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to the public generally and to all those dealing with the firm of Messrs. AMIN PATEL AND COMPANY that Mr. HIRABHAI PURSHOTAMDAS AMIN, a partner of the above said firm has retired from the said firm from the 25th December, 1919, and has severed all his connections with the said firm and has no longer any interest whatsoever in the said firm. It is hereby notified that as the name of the said firm is to continue the same, the goodwill thereof being sold to Mr. Ranchhodlal Parbhoodas Patel, all those who deal with the said firm hereafter will deal on their own risk and responsibility and it is hereby notified that the said Hirabhai Purshotamdas Amin will not be at all responsible for the dealings of the above said firm from the 25th December, 1919.

R. P. PATEL.
Sole Proprietor of Amin Patel & Co.

Through me this day 30th January, 1920.

V. M. PATEL.
Pleader, Ahmedabad.

30th January, 1920. 8427

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAIRAM LIMKAJI BALSHROFF has contracted with our client ESMAIL ALLA VAKHIA for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the under mentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inchitance, residence, use trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4909, 4910, 4111, 4912, 3069, 3070 and 3071 and Street Nos. 225, 227, 229, 231, 182 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 131 and New Survey No. 2/6983 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East and North by the property of Cassam Alli Tyaballi, on or towards the West by the property of V. K Parulker and on or towards the South by the said Foras Road and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1920.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8403

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANABHAI B. MARSHALL has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the shops buildings and erections standing thereon situate at Govalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1174.12) eleven hundred and seventy-four decimal point twelve square yards or thereabouts (including the strip of land ten feet wide to be set apart for the common passage hereinafter mentioned and forming part of a larger plot which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 775, New No. 3434, Old Survey No. 58 New Survey No. 7065 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a strip of land ten feet wide forming a moiety of the common passage and beyond that by the property of the Vendor known as Marshall Lodge on or towards the West by the property known as Bhedwar house now belonging to Mr. F. D. Taraporewalla, on or towards the North by the Govalia Tank Road and on or towards the South by the property of Darabsha Bomanji Dubash and which said premises along with other property of the Vendor are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Tax under D Ward No. 2918 (1) and Street No. 5.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

121, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

8432

RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright and Keen as New, As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors & hollow-ground Rs. 3 each. Full Hollow-ground, Rs. 5-8-0 each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened, Toilet Rs.1-4. Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each Scissors cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co., 85 Medows Street. (Opp. Cornaglia wala) Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAVAKSHA SORABJI PANTHAKI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land, situate at Andheri, containing by admeasurement 2,545 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under New Survey No. 112, Falni No. 4, Entry No. 355 and bounded on the East by the property of Dolat Khodabad Irani on the West partly by the property of Ramchandra Damoder and partly by a Guvan on the South by the property of Hormusji Gazdar and on the North by the property of Nicholas Christo.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8434

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALLADINBHAI HIRIJI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client free from all incumbrances and claims the undermentioned property situate at Cavel Street (Gaewadi), outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim to or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, possession, lien, lease, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground together with a shed standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel St., (Gaewadi), outside the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of the land bearing Collector Old No. 26, New No. 169, Old Survey No. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3809 and Street No. 144 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the vacant piece of land belonging to Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the new Public Road called Cavel Street, on or towards the South partly by the property of Manekji Darbwalla and partly by the property of Anandrao Ramchandra and partly by the property of Jao Noronha on or toward the East by a passage and on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to Dinshaw Kerawalla and partly by the property of Bai Sunabai Behramji Pochkhanawalla.

Dated at Bombay this 5th day of February, 1920.

CHHOTALAL JEKISONDAS,
Purchaser's Vakil.

8410

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI FRAMJI KHARAS, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Middle Colaba Road, in the Island of Colaba, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1389 square yards be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 31, New No. 15927, Old Survey No. 31 as described by the Lease dated the 24th day of January, 1908, but Old Survey No. 30 according to recent Bill of the Collector and New Survey No. 9689 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 186 and Street No. 249 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sea Shore, on or towards the West partly by the Middle Colaba and partly by the Leasehold property formerly of Sorabji Byramji Colah but now belonging to the Trustees of Mr. N. N. Wadia, on or towards the North by the Leasehold property formerly in the occupation of Hormasji Nowroji Cooper and Mr. E. W. Fritchley and now belonging to the Purchaser and on or towards the South by the leasehold property formerly and now in the occupation of Pestonji Nanabhai Cantawalla.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8420

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Howitt Phillips Co.

Owing to the departure of the s. s. "Khybur" still being delayed, the Howitt Phillips Co. by special request will extend their season for two more days.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

The screaming farce

"A Little Bit of Fluff"

Saturday 7th Matinee at 5 p. m.

Bernard Shaw's great masterpice

"Pygmalion"

Saturday 7th at 9-30 p. m.

Sir Arthur Pinero's great work

'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray'

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Matinee Prices: Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.

"The Sunset Princess"

Adapted from Wallace Coburn's Story

"Yellowstone Pete's Daughter."

Fredrick Shipman will present For a week only

Cahil Brooke Coy.

of three Artiste s of extraordinary talent Direct from leading Australian Theatres. In the latest Musical Successes.

WITH SPECIAL PRESENTATION OF CINEMA.

From Sunday 8th Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Prices: Front Row and Box Seats Rs. 3. Orchestra Stall Rs. 1-8, Dress Circle Rs. 1, Balcony Ans. 8 and Gallery Ans. 4.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing to-night a remarkably fine Pathe Photoplay in which is exposed the methods of the

Yellow Ticket

featuring

Fannie Ward.

The biggest film of the year. The

Yellow Ticket

featuring

Fannie Ward.

Be sure you see it to-night. The

Yellow Ticket

featuring

Fannie Ward.

the idol of England and America, and already famous in Bombay. Be sure and see her in the film adaption of the play which ran more than four hundred nights in New York and three hundred in Chicago

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

REGINALD AND ROSALIND (Comic)

Coloured film: BIRDS IN THE FIELDS

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE.

No more powerful film has ever been shown in Bombay. It is full of thrills and will hold you spellbound all the way through its five reels. It is entitled the

AMUSEMENTS.

If a Film is Capable of Attracting Dense Crowds

Day after Day and Show after Show. it is Capable of Attracting

You!

The Marvellously Fasinating Photoplay by Gaumont Company.

"TIH-MINH"

has all the qualities of a successful interesting Drama.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road,)

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Fatty Comedy.

"FTTY AS THE SHERIFF"

To-night—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

Under the management of **James McGrath**

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-Night Friday 6th.
February at 9-30 p.m. Sharp.

"Turn to the Right"

A Comedy in Prologue and 3-Acts by Winchell Smith and John L. Hazzard.

Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking for to-night Attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 6-15 p. m.

NO CINEMA SHOW TO-DAY AT M.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Under the management of James McGrath

The Greatest Play ever Shown at London's Home of Comedy

'A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

ROLLICKING LAUGHTER! PURE ENJOYMENT!!

With A Cast Composed of the Original Players and Others: Ernest Thesiger, Kitty Barlow, Alfred Drayton, Bertie Wright, Stanley Lathbury, Esme Hubbard, James Lindsay, and Dorothy Minto.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Under the management of James McGrath

THE KING AND QUEEN OF PICTURES

THEIR FIRST PLAY SINCE THEIR MARRIAGE

Francis Bushman & Beverly Bayne

IN

"THE POOR RICH MAN"

The Romantic Story of a Penniless Millionaire
A Brilliant Social METRO Comedy
WHICH is the Most Powerful——MONEY OR LOVE?

HOUDINI! HOUDINI!

The Master Mystery

THRILLING EPISODES

SECOND WEEK

MORE SENSATIONS

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

SHELDON LEWIS

"THE ZENITH VILLAIN OF THE MOVIES"

appears this week with beautiful

LEAH BAIRD and Dare Devil—HUTCHISON

in the Pathe's thundering and Patriotic Serial

WOLVES OF KULTUR

Third Instalment at the Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)

If you are anxious to see some specimen of "KULTUR" you must not miss this Instalment.

Four Shows Daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

FREE! FREE!

A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.

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WE CAN SUPPLY.

Any kind of Attars, Essential Oils Synthetic Perfumes or Musk, Soap, Scents, Flavouring Essences etc., etc. at cheapest rates. Write us your requirements for our rates

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists
4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank o Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Commencing 14th Feb.

Love's Struggle throughout the Ages.

"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"

A Colossal TWO-MILLION Dollar Spectacle

In a prologue and Two Acts

One Theme told in Four Separate Stories paralleling side by side.

A Golden Thread Bind's Four Stories

A Fairy Girl with Sun-Lit Hair

Her Hand on the Cradle of Humanity Enternally Rocking,

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Odma's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain) for quick relief which by quick Rs. 1-4-0 post free

Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch Co.

155 Sk. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

CHAMBER BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS).

2765-19—Ard H D & Co, Haji Ahmed Hassain Dada v Haji Ismail Haji Abdulla.
3698-19—Mulji & Tha, Thakerseydas Shivsamal a firm v Narandas Chunilal a firm.
69-20—Rustomji & G, Himatmal Nanji & Co., a firm v Yeshwant Damodhar Gidh.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS).

LIST A (ATTORNEYS).

1611-18—Merwanji K & Co., Messrs Manilal Purshotam v Messrs Ramdas Kapurchand a firm. 22-1-20.
1617-18—Merwanji K & Co., Jayantilal & Co. a firm v Ramdas Kapurchand a fir. 22-1-20.

FOR JUDGMENT.

738-19—Mulla and M, Kothaya Maiah Balarajaiya a firm v Vishram Dhanji a firm and anr, Payne & Co., Ard H L Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1625-19—Amar & Manval, Gordhandas Nathalal a firm v. J P Sheth & Co. a firm, M B Chothia.
1279-19—Ardeshir H D & Co, Narandas Morarji v Ramdas Devji a firm. Mulla and M, Part Heard, 3-2-20.
1650-19—Sham M & H, Nemchand Walchand & Co. a firm v. Shanker Balcrishna Lorne.
1349-19—Man H M & Co., Chhotalal Moolchand v. Govindram Vallabhreia a firm.
1516-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs M C Mody and Co a firm v Shah Chandulal Dharamsey, N C Dalal.
1586-19—Mer K and Co, Raghunathdas Moolji a firm v Dayabhai Hiralal a firm.
1614-19—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Chhotalal Shamaldas a firm v Bejnath Ramchandra, Little and Co.
1517-19—Tyabji D and Co, Varajdas Rowji and Co a firm v Goculdas Dewji a firm.
1545-19—Shamrao M and H, Messrs Tricumlal Vadilal and Co v Messrs Goculdas Devji, Bhimji and Co.
1566-19—Ard H D and Co, Virji Harjivandas v Messrs B Mansing and Co, Tyabji D and Co.
1410-19—Motichand and D. Damodhardas Devidas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji.
1387-19—Payne and Co, Keshavlal Nagindas v Amratlal Hiralal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.
1659-19—Khandvalla and Co, Chandulal Choonilal v Virchand Dabharam a firm Hiralal Th and Co.
1548-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs Ramdas Bhoja and Co v Memon Haji Sulleman Esse, M B Chothia.
1411-19—Vachha and Co, Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v Narandas Kakoobhai a firm.
1567-19—Mehta D and L, Narrandas Dwarkadas a firm v Bhagwandas Vallabhji a firm, Purshotamrai.
1651-19—Jam R and D, Haji Rahimtoolla Abdul Rahim a firm v Valli Mahomed Sakoor, M B Chothia.
1652-19—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v Allibhoy Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.
1499-19—Purshotamrai and Co, Mathuradas and Co a firm v Narandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L.
1420-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Nihalchand Madhavlal a firm, Manilal and Kher.
1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshottamdas a firm v Narandas Anandilal a firm Khandwalla & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 42.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2750-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Manecklji Wadia v Motilal Amritlal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.
3115-19—Purnanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chandlal Karsandas a firm, L V Gokhale.
3236-19—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Narsey v Pragji Ludha a firm, Eagh N and Co.
2688-19—Melvi M R and Co, Kanayalal Lakhmichand and ors v Ramrattandas Kanaiyalal a firm, Ard H D and Co.
3244-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. Bhagwandas Mooljl & Co. a firm v. The Connaught Oil Mill a firm, Surveyor & Co.
2721-19—Hiralal Th & Co., Manilal Vadelal a firm v. Balmakundji Paramsukhdas a firm, Edg G W & Co.
1911-19—Amin & D, Devchand Vakhatchand firm v. Sha Babaldas Dalsukhabai & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.
3678-19—Shroff and Din, Ahmed Ebrahim Hajji Saleh Mahomed v Oomer Elias and ors, Payne and Co.
3682-19—Nanu H and Co, Mulji Haridas v Shivji Cooverpi and Co, Mulla and M.
32-20—Mer K and Co, Sir Dinshaw Manecklji Petit v Messrs Pattuck and Co a firm, Little and Co.
33-20—Mer K and Co Sir Dinshaw Manecklji Petit v Jodharam Meghraj, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2937-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Khanum Bebijal v Jawil Mahomed Khan Bashir Mahomed Khan Dubash and Co.
2938-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi v Jawil Mahomed Khan Bashir Mahomed Khan, Dubash and Co.
489-19—Mirza M and M, Karbalai Mahomedalli Mahomed Saleh Iraki v Haji Husein Tari and Co a firm, Payne and Co.
1361-18—Bhai K and G, Manichai Gokulbhai a firm v Keshavlal Jamnadas and anr, Merwanji K and Co.
1870-19—Little and Co, Narrallı Khanbhoy v Messrs Amratlal and Co a firm, Mulji and Th.
1805-18—Kharas and Co, Narandas Gangji Popat a firm v Rowji Devchand, Madhowji K and Ch.
1315-18—Shroff and D, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co v Messrs Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.
2277-19—Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Shamji v Cawasji Framji and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.
2264-19—Bhimji and Co, Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co a firm v Virji Hurjiwandas a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Feb.	..
Mar.	26.63—18
Apr.	25.50— 6
May	24.75 –15
June	24.19—14
July	23.52—14
Aug.	22.97—14
Sept.	..
Oct.	21.36— 8
Nov.	..
Dec.	20.66— 1
Jan.	20.36 Unchgd.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 31st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,62 ,000
Egytian Visible Supply	428,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	178,000
Amrrican ,, ,, ...	4,676,000
Other ,, ,, ...	160,000
Total Sales	25,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	55,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,800
,, ,, Actual Export	6,300
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	490,000
East Indian Afloat	18 000
Toatal Afloat	590,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Closed at New York Mar.	26 60
,, ,, May	24 63
,, ,, July	21 85
Spot Cotton at New York	29.40
,, ,, Orlean	29.85
Futured at New Orleans May.	25 00
,, Oct.	23 61
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	3.50.00
Silver Commercial Bars	133

New York, Feb. 2nd.

Futures at New York Mar.	26.08+8

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 31st.

Rentes 3 %	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33
,, 3 months bars	32 3/8
Buying Tone of Silver:—China is less keen—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919	
Discount Bank Bills 6 m/m	5 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m	5 11/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
,, ,, 6 ,, ...	6 3 8
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
7 days market loans	4 2/8
Consols 5%	80½
Expess Paper 5%	87½
Indian Bonds 5% Sterling Loan ..	98½
Government Securities 5%	91
Bar Gs Remises on Paris Francs	46.35

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£54
National Bank of India Ltd.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£128

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 31st.

Funding Loan 4 %	£138
Victory Loan 4 %	81½
5 % New	£91 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 31st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal ..	59
Australia Russo—63 lbs	..
Roumanian—61 lbs. Nominal	61
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quoters ..	2,160,000

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan-Feb. Hull Nominal	£54
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£44½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar Sellers	£26
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Apr.	£52½

METALS.

English cst Selected Copper	£122½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£118
Copper Braziers	£127 Nominal
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	£61

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	97
Quite Nominal Do. Aug. Sept Sellers ..	76
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	98
Quite Nominal ..	77
Do. Do. Aug. Sept. Sellers ..	75
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept ..	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Value ..	2/9

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 532 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs. 530, and advanced to Rs. 536½ on buying by the bazaar and Commission houses. The price then again dropped to Rs. 530, and fluctuated between Rs. 530 and Rs. 532. At 3 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 531, Fine, Oomras March Rs. 423 and May Rs. 427, but a few minutes later Broach was Rs. 532½. Fluctuations of a rupee or so followed and the bazaar closed at 4 p.m., at Rs. 531½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 531, declined to Rs. 528½ and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.

For ready cotton the market has been quiet and the demand only moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May		525½
Fully Good Bengals	Mar.		335
,, ,,	May.		345
Fine Oomras	March		412
Fine Oomras	May.		415

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 5TH FEB. 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March		349
,, ,, ,,	May		350
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	April-May		531
Fine Oomras	March		416
Fine M.G. Oomras	May		421

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	360	345	310	315	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab.	340	345	330	315	,,
M.G. Oomras No 3	430	420	410	..	,,
M.G. Central P. No. 1	460	450	430	..	,,
M.G. Central No. 2	450	440	420	..	,,
	..	..	..	..	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th February 1920

Cotton	31,633 Balea.
Wheat	15,565 Cwts.
Linseed	1,377 ,,
Rape etc	878 ,,
Gingellyseed	12,326 ,,
Poppyseed	575 ,,
Groundnuts	3,778 ,,
Castorseed	300 ,,
Rice	4,947 ,,
Myrabollams	3,236 ,,
Cottonseed	24,078 ,,
Mowrasced	11 ,,
Gram	683 ,,
Jewar	2,714 ,,
Maize	1,175 ,,
Parley	Nil.
Barjree	11,395 ,,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 5th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2 7 1/2
Bank Demand	2 7 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 8 1/4
Fcs. Demand	100
American Dolls	2/9
Hongkong	216½
Shanghai	350
Japan	108
Singapore	91

Market Quiet.

MONEY SHARE MARKET,

Bombay, Feb. 5.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 26..

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/7 1/2.
D.D. on London 2/7 9/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/9.
D. D. Buying London 2/8 3/4.
D. D. on France 580.
Credit 3 Msd/a 690.
T. T. on Japan 108.
60 D/st Japan 96.
D. D. on Hongkong 216 1/2.
D. D. on Shanghai 350.
D. D. on Singapore 91.
D. D. on New York 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.

PEEPS FROM AIR.

HANDLEY PAGE'S PROGRAMME.

A correspondent writes:—

Rapid progress is being made with the erection of the giant Handley Page Biplane, on the maidan in Calcutta. Test flights will take place shortly, and the latter part of this month should witness her arrival in Bombay.

She will remain at Juhu Island aerodrome for two or three months, during which time Bombay residents will have an opportunity of seeing their city from the air.

Some idea of the size of the machine can be gathered from the fact that from wing lip to wing lip she measures 100 feet. Her length is 63 feet and she is 23 feet high. She is fited with two 350 horse-power Rolls-Royce engines, one of which is sufficient to maintain the machine in flight.

Her cruising speed is 75 to 95 miles an hour, but this can be greatly increased, if necessary, by using full engine power.

The machine is similar in type to the great Handley Page Bomber which carried out such effective raids on German strongholds during the war, but the whole body of the machine has been remodelled so that passengers can be carried in perfect comfort.

There is ample space for fourteen in the huge fuselage. The floor is carpeted and the walls are silk-lined. Each passenger has a comfortable cushioned armchair, and a window giving a perfect view of the surrounding country.

Electric-light, clocks, floral decorations, and mirrors make its luxurious accommodation complete. Further details will be available later as to the actual time of the machine's arrival, and as to the arrangements which are being made for booking flights.

MADRAS TRAMWAY STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

As a result of further negotiations a final letter has been received from the tramway authorities stating that they are willing to make final concession of increase in wages. The men, it is understood, will resume work fully to-morrow morning.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west Punjab. Day temperature is in slight defect in the east Punjab and in considerable defect in the north; night temperature is generally below the average.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.31in. of rain and Mainpuri a light shower. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Agra, but is in excess at Mainpuri; night temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and east Rajputana and are practically clear elsewhere. Humidity has decreased in Rajputana and is largely below normal over the whole division. Both day and night temperatures are below the average except in east Rajputana, the deficiency in the minimum being considerable at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity has fallen to the normal except at Bhuj and Veraval. Day temperature is below normal at several stations; night temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is below the average in the western districts; night temperature exceeds the normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Bombay had a very light shower. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona. Humidity continues above normal in the Bombay Deccan and the adjoining districts of Hyderabad. Day temperature is generally below normal; night temperature is above the average in the north-western districts.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has weakened slightly and is moving into the Punjab hills. There has been a considerable decrease in the rainfall caused by it, and weather has been dry except for local rain in the west of the United Provinces. Temperature is falling rapidly in the rear of the disturbance and very dry cold weather is setting in north-west India. Conditions are again unsettled at the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

Dry weather is likely except possibly for a few showers in the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th February 1920.

The western disturbance lies over the central districts of the Punjab to-day and is still well marked. Weather remains disturbed also over the remainder of northern India and rainfall has been widespread in the Gangetic and the Punjab plains. A cold wave following in the rear of the disturbance is causing very low temperatures in Baluchistan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces East, the north Punjab, and the North-west Frontier Province, and local in the south-west Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Baluchistan and east Rajputana.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Myitkyina a quarter of an inch; Gauhati, Dhubri a half; Narayanganj, Jessore, Sagor Island, Mymensingh, Bogra three-quarters; Burdwan, Berhampore, Balasore, Ranchi a half; Purnea, Darbhanga one; Patna Naya Dumka Dehra Dun a half; Mussooree two; Chakrata, Dharampore one and a half; Murre, Simla one; Sialkot, Ludhiana three-quarters; Khushab, Dras a half; Drosh, Peshawar a quarter; Cherat one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH FEB. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Humidity	Rainfall	
	Maximum of last 24 hours	Minimum of last 24 hours.	8 hrs	Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	71.6	46.5	51	0.14	5.39
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	66.0	56.1	78	0.46	0.71
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	68.4	39.0	48	..	1.96
Rawalpindi	52.6	34.4	52	..	4.68
Lahore	55.	33.6	79	..	2.51
Hissar	67	35 2	44	..	1.62
Ambala	66	47.7	76	..	2.86
Delhi	63.0	45.6	76	..	1.36
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	70.6	43.3	81	0.31	1.75
Mainpuri	69.2	51.4	83	0.07	1.22
Jhansi	78 4	54.0	79	..	0.77
Cawnpore	72.0	54.4	78	..	1.04
Allahabad	78.1	57.7	88	..	0.47
SIND & RAJPUTANA—					
Jacobabad	62 8	40.0	17	..	0.71
Karachi	68.0	58.1	14	..	0.23
Ajmer	73.0	46.6	18	..	2.15
Jaipur	73.1	44.4	29	..	2.08
Kotah	79.6	55.0	17	..	1.27
Mount Abu	58.6	43.9	50	..	0.68
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	75.0	51.2	70	..	0
Dwarka	74.7	60.7	72	..	0.58
Veraval	77.4	61.1	78	..	0.51
Rajkot	73.0	56.1	57	..	2.05
Bhavanagar Para ..	81.3	61 1	61	..	3.54
Surat	82.0	54.0	53	..	2.75
Ahmedabad	81 9	52.1	18	..	1.30
Deesa	78.2	50.0	50	..	0.02
Neemuch	75.2	54.7	44	..	3.07
Indore	75.1	54.7	44	..	4.89
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	77.9	55.0	59	..	1.06
Saugor	77.2	57.0	66	..	0.69
Hoasangabad	78.1	55.8	77	..	3.68
Khandwa	80.0	61.9	43	..	6.60
Akola	82.2	54.5	44	..	3.77
Amraoti	80.8	58 4	49	..	3.91
Nagpur	83.6	56.3	49	..	0.82
Chanda	76.6	57.0	64	..	1.07
Raipur	82 9	51.9	58	..	0
KONKAN—					
Bombay	81.3	71.3	80	0.01	1 22
Ratnagiri	83.6	68.5	64	..	0 73
Marmagoa	82 8	69.4	85	..	3.91
Karwar	86.9	66.6	88	..	3.11
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	84.6	58.2	52	..	1.82
Ahmednagar	85.1	4.6	75	..	4.13
Poona	81 0	50.4	45	..	2.53
Sholapur	85.7	6.2	56	..	2.79
Bijapur	83.6	62 0	67	..	3 49
Belgaum	83.1	55 3	80	..	2.57
Aurangabad	80.9	59.4	77	..	3.14
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	88 4	5 8	52	..	1.57
Hyderabd	83.8	58.6	51	..	3.91
MALABAR & CEYLON—					
Mangalore	86.6	70.1	0	..	9.21
Calicut	86.6	69.9	83	..	19.42
Cochin	86.8	73.1	86	..	19.59
Colombo	87.0	73.3	97	..	30.38
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	87.8	72.4	100	..	11.58
Bellary	89 2	64.6	47	..	6.31
Cuddapah	91.9	67.5	68	..	9.68
Madras	84.9	72.7	90	..	26.94
Bangalore	84 2	61.0	69	..	7.02
Coimbatore	90 4	66.1	78	..	6.81
Trichinopoly	94.5	3.5	89	..	21.96
Negapatam	86.4	75.6	95	..	33.45

STATIONS.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—	
Bushire	..
Do. ( )	..
Jask	+3.79
Do. ( )	..
Muskat	—1.48
Do. ( )	..
PUNJAB—	
Multan	+1.14
Rawalpindi	—0.26
Lahore	—0.76
Hissar	+0.5
Ambala	—0.50
Delhi	—1.41
UNITED PROVINCES—	
Agra	+0.12
Mainpuri	—0.22
Jhansi	—0.30
Cawnpore	—0.20
Allahabad	—1.00
SIND & RAJPUTANA—	
Jacobabad	+0.12
Karachi	—0.62
Ajmer	+1.24
Jaipur	+1.20
Kotah	+1.13
Mount Abu	—0.07
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	
Bhuj	—0.24
Dwarka	+0.38
Veraval	+0.17
Rajkot	+1.71
Bhavanagar Para ..	+3.37
Surat	+3.46
Ahmedabad	+1.12
Deesa	+0.22
Neemuch	+2.46
Indore	+4.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	
Jubbulpore	—0.53
Saugor	—0.86
Hoasangabad	+3.34
Khandwa	+5.58
Akola	+5.25
Amraoti	+1.40
Nagpur	—0.67
Chanda	—0.23
Raipur	—0.97
KONKAN—	
Bombay	+0.64
Ratnagiri	—0.19
Marmagoa	+2.70
Karwar	+1.08
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	
Malegaon	+0.87
Ahmednagar	+2.86
Poona	+1.42
Sholapur	+1.27
Bijapur	+1.32
Belgaum	+0.64
Aurangabad	+1.92
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	+0.97
Hyderabd	+7.73
MALABAR & CEYLON—	
Mangalore	+5.79
Calicut	+13.08
Cochin	10.96
Colombo	—1.76
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—	
Masulipatam	+5.24
Bellary	+4.05
Cuddapah	+4.86
Madras	+6.48
Bangalore	+3.64
Coimbatore	+1.25
Trichinopoly	+12.64
Negapatam	+23.99

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans. ..	29.925	inches
Temperature of Air	75.3	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.7	,,
Dew Point	68.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.741	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	70.9	,,
Direction of Wind from midnight	ESE.	W.	WNW.
Do. do.	114	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.04	,,
Do. do. year	1.03	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	0.01	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h.	m	ft. in	Feb.	h.	m	ft. in.
Thu	5	m 5	28	25 6	5	5	51	15 1
		7	18a	25 11		0	27a	17 9
Fri	6	m 6	30	30 2	6	m 6	32	11 1
		0	40a	28 4		6	30a	15 9
Sat	7	m 7	1	29 8	7	m 7	15	14 1
		1	21a	27 11		7	7a	16 8
Sun.	8	m 7	40	31 11	8	m 7	51	16 6
		2	2a	27 2		7	48	17 10
Mon	9	m 8	11	27 11	9	m 8	26	17 8
		2	44a	26 8		8	18a	19 2
Tue.	10	m 8	9	26 10	10	m 9	0	17 8
		3	28a	25 4		8	55a	20 0
Wed.	11	m 8	9	25 9	11	m 9	37	18 4
		4	17a	24 6		9	39a	21 4

Feb.	5 (Thursday)	Sunrise	7h 12m.	Sunset 6h. 32m.
,,	6 (Friday)	,,	7h 12m.	,, 6h 34m.
,,	7 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 32m.
,,	8 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 35m.
,,	9 (Monday)	,,	7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 35m.
,,	10 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,,	11 (Wednes)	,,	7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 37m.

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon ..	14d.	2h.	12.4-0m. a. m.
Last Quarter ..	22d.	2h.	19.2-6m. a. m.
New Moon ..	29d.	5h.	4.8-0m. a. m.
First Quarter ..	7d.	8h.	14.5-0m. a. m.

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Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite
Methylene Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., PBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Blue B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4B Extra, 6B Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, BFF Conc., G, G Conc.
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G, R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G
Thionone Indigo
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 6R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, BN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G.
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

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No. 18

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Kemp and Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting, Charni Road, 5 p.m.

Tableaux of Indian pictures in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund, at the Excelsior Theatre, 5-30 p.m., under the patronage of Sir D. M. Petit.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

The s.s. Mervada with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: First day.

SUNDAY, Feb. 8.

The Presentation Ceremony to and Annual Prize Distribution and First-Aid Display of the Parsi Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, at 5 p.m., in the Compound of Elphinstone High School.

TUESDAY, February 10.

Annual Business Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 5-30 p.m. in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, Fort. Her Excellency the Hon Lady Lloyd presiding.

LABOUR SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

Owing to the sudden illness of Sir Narayan Chandavarker, the meeting of the Labour Settlement Committee, arranged for yesterday had to be postponed *sine die*,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank, on Thursday, raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to seven per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

STERLING TRANSFERNS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of sterling telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India for £2,000,000 offerred for sale on Thursday the 5th February 1920.

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £16,930,000, Elsewhere £15,460,000. Total £32,390,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £1,102,000 Elsewhere £898,000, Total £2,000,000.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native State in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 24th January 1920.

Bombay City (a) 1; West Khandesh District, 2; East Khandesh District, 70; Kolaba District, 4; Thana District, 4; Nasik District, 2; Satara District, 45; Poona District, 2; Belgaum District, 18; Dharwar District—Humli town, 24(b); Other places 39(b); Bijapur District, 8(c); Karachi District— Karachi City (a), 2; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 65; Kathiawar Agency, 13; Savanur State, 6(b); Total 360

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 5th February, 1920 was 30.151 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it coming gives.

FIRE IN MEADOWS STREET.

FOUR STOREYED BUILDING ABLAZE.

12 MID NIGHT.

A huge fire broke out last night, at about 10-30 p.m., that finished a four-storeyed building in the Military square lane, Medows Street, Fort.

It is said the fire originated in a room, adjoining Messrs. Cutler Palmer, Wine Merchants in an Electric Stores, owned by Mr. Vishram. The cause of the outbreak cannot be ascertained at the moment, but, no doubt, a heavy damage has been wrought.

There lived some jews in the building, but fortunately they are safe. Some residents who removed to Medows Street, were see crying piteously for their dear home.

The people of Messrs. Birla Co., who have their offices next to the building, were see removing hurriedly their heavy office books. The fate of French books, stored at Cesile Biblictheque Dinshaw, Petit, which is nearly is not known.

The first fire engine arrived at about 10-45, and more followed, but the fire had already done its work. At about 12 the fur of the flames began to subside.

1 A.M.

Though the fire had considerably subsided at its birthplace, it has now spread. In its new sphere, it is said, there lives a Mahomedan gentleman with his family. The fate of the poor folk is not known.

A portion of the premises of Messrs. Advance & Co. has also been burnt.

1-30 A.M.

Fire is now nearly extinguished and men are preparing to depart.

Besides houses situate on the Military square lanes, some in the Ropewalk Street have also been greatly damaged.

DR. KITCHLEW.

REMOVED FROM MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. Kitchlew's name, it is understood, has been removed from the Amritsar Municipality by orders of the Punjab Government.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday Feb. 5.)

Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten, Consul for Siam at Bombay, resumed charge of his office of the 10th January, 1920.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Harilal K. Mehta as a Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, and to direct that he should hold the special temporary appointment created for the Wadhwan Civil Station.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha vice Mr. A. Master, I.C.S. Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from the date he receives charge from Mr. A. Master I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. H. Haslam, on return from special duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. W. C. Holman on return from leave to be District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals. Mr. E. E. Turner on relief to be District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, vice Mr. H. B. Kidd, reverting.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of Act II. of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Mr. G. A. Richardson, Indian Medical Department, doing duty as Assistant Resident Aden, oto be a Magistrate of the First Class for, and in, the District of Aden.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 200 per mensem for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Damodar Sakharam Gupte, LL.B., on relief by Mr. S. A. Naik, to hold it and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge, Malwan.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Chimanlal Chhotalal Shah to act as joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, displacing Mr. Divakar Chintaman Joshi.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Athni for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. K. Kale, on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri, vice Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Muhammad Husain Shah Sujatal Shah to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind during the absence of Mr. Gopaldas Daulatram on leave or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Yaseen Khan, Extra Assistant Resident, Aden, to be Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Rustomali, retiring.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr. R. G. Gordon I. C. S., on return from leave to act as Collector of Panch Mahals vice Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Panch Mahals from the date he receives charge from Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., till relieved by Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Lang, Junior Inspector of Mines in India, to be Inspector of Mines for the Bombay Presidency.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create, for a period of six months, an appointment of Conservator of Forests on Rs. 1,750 per mensem for the Utilization Circle and to appoint Mr. D. A. Thomson, Deputy Conservaotr of Forests, on return from leave, to hold it, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S., appointed to act as Collector, Ratnagiri:—

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, O.B.E., I.C.S., to be Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division.

Mr. Raghunath Balkrishna Kalelkar to act temporarily as Superintendent of Land Records Southern Division, till relieved by Mr. G. F. S. Collins, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Mr. E. W. Grenan, Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Nasik Sub-division, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-six days from 1st Apral 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I. C. S., Salsette Development Officer, is granted such privilege leave in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined of absence up to seven months with effect from 1st April 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Ganpat Keroba Kudav, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, pending further orders.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander T. Kerr, D.S.C., R.I.M., Third Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is granted special war leave for sixty days in combination with privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 25th February 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, is granted, from the date of relief privilege leave of absence for 5 months and nineteen days.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Assistant Surgeon A. K. Turner, L.M. and S., to act as Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Major B. Higham, M.B., I.M.S.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S., to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I. C. S., on relief, to revert as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments.

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant T. H. Naughton, Sub-Engineer, is posted to the Southern Division.

Mr. Jotsing Harising Advani, L. C. E., M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I., A.I.E.E., Executive Engineer, is granted, under Article 338 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for one year with effect from the 10th June 1920.

TABLEAUX OF INDIAN PICTURES.

IN AID OF PUNJAB.

We invite the attention of our readers to the performance of a series of Tableaux of Indian pictures by Parsi ladies and gentlemen which comes off this evening at the Excelsior Theatre at 5-30, under the patronage of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart. The performance is in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund.

NATIONAL PROGRESS.

PROF. KALE'S LECTURE.

Prof. V. G. Kale of Poona delivered an address on Lines of National Progress to the Students' Brotherhood, Mr. M. R. Jayakar being in the chair. Having stated the principles of civilization and progress as they are understood in the advancing countries of the world the speaker proceeded to show how they must be adopted in the national evolution of the people of India. Control of Government by the representatives of the mass of the population, full individual liberty that is not incompatible with the good of the whole community, equality in the eye of the law and of opportunity to rise for all classes, spread of culture and enlightenment, the acquisition of a growing control over the powers of nature and the utilization of physical sciences for the material happiness of mankind, were the outstanding features of progressive civilization; and if India wanted to participate in this progress, her people must advance along the lines followed by other nations. There are some who would have nothing to do with this Western civilization and would stick to what they regard as characteristic Indian civilization. But they forget that India is already in the vortex of Western ideas and the question before her people was how they would adjust themselves to the changing conditions if they wanted to survive and progress.

THE INDIAN NATION

The speaker went on to discuss the various factors which, according to political philosophers, went to make a nation, and showed that in spite of the diversity of Indian languages, customs, creeds and castes, there was a decided unity and solidarity that bound its peoples together. The new Government of India Act was an effective reply to the opponents of political reform in this country who based their objections on the ground of social and racial diversity. The Hindus, the Mahomedans and the Parsees had lived together and in harmony for centuries. British rule had strengthened their feeling of solidarity. Perfect toleration and willing, enthusiastic co-operation among the people were necessary for India's national advancement, and it was not political expediency but a fundamental principle which had been emphasised by the late Mr. Ranade twenty years ago, when he showed how the Hindus and the Mahomedans could work on the same social platform for their common good. Having shown how India was steadily developing a federal state, the speaker went on to describe how democratic principles were to be worked out in this country. Self-governing institutions have been known in India from a remote past and the village community was there to prove the fitness of the people for carrying on their own local affairs independently of outside control. But the existing municipalities and local bodies are exotics which have not yet taken a deep root in the soil. A great deal of work is necessary to make them living institutions capable of evoking public spirit and of rendering the greatest good to the mass of the people.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE REFORMS.

Prof. Kale showed how in England and other Western countries local bodies raised funds almost as large as revenues of the national Government and expended them upon works of the highest public utility. The Reforms had given us opportunities which, however, carried with them tremendous responsibilities from which some persons had already begun to shrink. Educational sanitary and economic reform would mean more taxation and it must be squarely faced. The reformed legislatures, if they are to be worked satisfactorily, will require hard work, patience, study and training. It will be a new experience to us and the need of cautions but conscientious actively is great. In the past, thought there was representative and popular government in villages, there was no popular control at the top where despotic monarchy ruled. All that is changed now and the mass of people will come into direct contact with the provincial Government of which important departments will be under popular control. We must not exaggerate the difficulties, but we must not likewise ignore or belittle them. It will not do to say that we shall muddle through somehow orother. People asked for opportunities to commit mistakes and to learn by their experience. This was perfectly right but it did not mean that mistakes were not to be avoided and were not to be guarded against with foresight and proper preparation.

COWARDICE AND HYPOCRACY.

It would be downright perversely and lazily to be prepared for failures and to be ready to attribute them to the inadequacy of the reforms. A democracy is not an easy thing and in social, as in political matters, the movement for equality and mass elevation will tax our patience and energies to the utmost extant. The backward and the depressed classes must be raised in social status and their claim to equality and social uplift will have to be generously met. Economic progress, calculated to increase wealth production and improved distribution, will need the adjustment of our organization and methods to modern ideas and systems. India is no longer isolated and can not live away from Western influences. Our industries and trade will have to be improved if we want to better the economic condition of the people. We can learn from the experience of the West and assimilate whatever is good in Western civilization, trying, at the same time, to avoid its evils. The Bombay strike is a reminder of the steady establishment of modern economic conditions in our midst. Employers and workmen have already come into conflict and very naughty problems will come up before us, in the Councils and outside with regard to such tendencies. The country must be prepared for such struggles. This is a time of readjustment and advance. The world is moving rapidly and Indian public life will have to be adapted to the change. Old industries and trades which will dominate the economic situation in the country for many years, and our old ideas and customs must be steadily modified if we want to take our proper place among the nations of the world. The Reforms are certainly not all that the people asked for. But that is no sufficient reason way we should not make the most of them. It is in our interest, in the interest of the mass of the people that the reforms should be worked wholeheartedly and without mental reservation, with the goal clearly in sight and with courage to overcome difficulties. It will be shortsighted and futile to minimise the importance of the reforms and make light of our responsibilities and duties. Our statesmanship and patience will be on their trial and we must rise to two height of the occasion. In conclusion, Prof. Kale appealed to the audience to train and equip themselves for the all sided progress which had to be achieved in the peculiar conditions which prevailed in India and developments that would have to be faced in the future.

Mr. Jayakar endorsed everything that the lecturer had said and observed that at the whole frame of our mind must be changed, if the new responsibilities were to be successfully discharged. He said that new and large opportunities had been opened to the country and it was only by solid work in the social and other spheres that the goal could be reached. The difficulties were tremendous and no useful purpose was served by saying that they did not exist or that they were light. He exhorted the educated classes to realize what the Reforms signified and to work vigorously for social uplift.

DARBAR AT AHMEDABAD.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to announce that he will hold a Darbar for the Sardars of Gujarat on the 23rd February, 1920, at 3 p.m., in the Darbar Shamiana, Ahmedabad. Officers of Government and other gentlemen present in Ahmedabad who desire to attend should apply to the Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

The Associated Press understands that the Hon. Mr. S. Srinivasiyengar, C.I.E., Advocate-General has resigned with a view to re-enter the arena of politics.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST BIG MEETING: FIRST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 urlongs 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Quarryman, 9-12; Verge, 9 6; Poignant, 9-6; Salandra, 8-11; Uros, 8 9; Charcoal, 8-9; Cresset, 8-4; Camberley, 8-3; Patchy, 8-1; Noutbut-weel, 8-1; Dorania, 8-0; Resilience, 8-0; Waynflete, 7-13; Penny Pie, 7-13, Aleli, 7-13; Vallance, 7-10; Black Walunt, 7-10; Pastime, 7-7; Tagamor, 7-7; Redspear, 7-6; and Black Kite, 7-6.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

Collingwood, 9-8; Earl, 9-7; Anaiza, 9-4; Red Cross, 9-4; Durban, 9 4; Mandil, 8-10; Golshan, 8 9; Dictate, 8 9; Sparrow Hawk, 8-7; Hakum, 8-6; Krushan, 8-6; Chieftain, 8-3; Joker, 8-3; Balloon, 8-3; Huntsman, 8 3; Gold King, 8-3; Dowlat, 8-3; Investor, 8 2; Paladin, 7-13; Dandelion, 7-13; Sannayet, 7-13; Peacemaker 7-13; Benares, 7-12; Taj, 7-12; Portcullis, 7-12; Buttonwood, 7-12; Rainbow, 7-12; Anarchist 7-12; Asfoor, 7-8; Gallatin, 7-8; Sardanapale 7-8; Bayard, 7-8; Murkaz, 7-8; Wazir, 7-8; Dublin, 7-4; Domineer, 7-4; Rashad, 7-0; Anxious, 7-0; Isonomy, 7-0; Kitchener, 7-0; and Good star, 6-10.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750.

Country Lad, 9-6; Silver Saint, 9-3; Red Quill, 9-1; Ballaghtobin, 9-0; Cyanite, 8-12; Yellow Jester, 8-12; Simon's Choice, 8-12 Byculla, 8-12; Plaxtol, 8-7; Misri Lal, 8-5; Gipsy's Advice, 8-0; Royal Ambition, 7-9; Dunskey, 7-5; Veiled Certainty, 7-1; and Rueful, 7-1.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.

Treddle, 9-7; Chritmas Holiday, 9-6; Enchantment, 9-2; Genevieve, 9-2; Caraway, 9-1; Firpo, 8-13; Greig, 8-12; Final Proof, 8-12; Flotilla, 8-12; Oregon Pine, 8-12; Lupinus, 8-10; Quarterly, 8-10; Javelin, 8-9; Binfield Grove 8-7; Lucky Queen, 8 6; Margreen, 8-4; Japanese Pine, 8-3; Forrard Away, 8-3; Deslin, 8-2; Buckbean, 8-1; Beggar Prince, 8-1; Look Out 8-0; Decorum, 8 0; Glass Rock, 7-13; Tarquin, 7-11; Vlinger, 7-11; Belle Chance, 7-10; Dorian 7-9; Lady Myra, 7-8; Millmount, 7-6; Motor Wrap, 7-4; Symptoms, 7-4; High Life, 7-2; Mauretz, 7-2; Saunterer, 7-2; Princess Ila, 6-11; and Gantry, 6-7.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance miles.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

First Flier, 9-7; Roubaix, 9 7; Dersigham 9-0; William the Beau, 9 0; Quarryman, 9-0; St. Quin, 8-7; Cimarron, 8-2; Senperison, 8-2; Silver Thrush, 7-7; Yellow Jester, 7-7; Aleli, 7-7; Brendan, 7-7; Arius, 7-7; and Cheechako 7-7.

THE TOWLE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yds.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750.

Anaiza, 9-5; Red Cross, 9-5; Dartmoor, 9-1; Durban, 8-12; Khundil, 8 10; Warminster, 8-9; Defender, 8-6; Young Majub, 8-6; Four Aces, 8-6; Innocence, 8-4; Bhookhri, 8-3; Tit Bits, 8-2; Resident, 8-2; Mechanic, 8-1; Gazal, 8-0; Fury, 7-11; Peacemaker, 7-11; Aladdin, 7-3; Natal, 7-2; Dhaidan, 6-11; Summerton, 6-8; Battleaxe, 6 8; Beadmaker, 6-7; and All Joy, 6-7.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs, Straight.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third Rs. 400.

Billy Bawn, 9-7; Nerissa, 9-6; Caraway, 9-4; Final Proof, 9 0; Oregon Pine, 9-0; Sospello, 9 0; Binfield Grove, 8-12; White Simon, 8-12; Trostan, 8-11; Balira, 8-10; Dollet, 8-10; Belle Voyageuse II., 8-10; Fine Trout, 8-10; Lucky Queen, 8-9; Jacky Firth, 8-6; Donnal Ines, 8-4; White Poppy, 8 3; Beckbean, 8-3; Ampanda, 8-2; Vlinger, 8-0; Whit Monday, 8-0; Another Night, 8-0; Winne B., 8-0; Minar, 7-13; Peach Melba, 7-12; Sunline, 7-11; Lady Myra, 7-11; Lillie Bridge, 7-11; Mirabello, 7-11; Miss Glad Eyes, 7-11; South Star, 7-10; Renette, 7-8; Motor Wrap, 7-7; Cheeky, 7-5; Explosive, 7-5; Impecunious, 7-2; and Princess Ila, 7-0.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS.

FOUR DOUBLES DECIDED.

The fourth day of the Western India Lawn Tennis Championship was devoted to Gentlemen's Doubles yesterday on the Queens Road Courts and now there should have been eight couples left in. The match, however, between S. B. Modi and Syed Hasan, and Mr. Burn and E. Harwood was so drawn out that it could not be finished and a fresh start will be made some other day. When the light became too faint for the continuation of the game, Mr. Burn and E. Harwood were leading in the third set at 4—3, They had won the first set at 9—7 and lost the second at 6—6. In the first set there was a time when Burn and Harwood, two veteran players led by five games to two and then their opponents won the next three games. In the second set Modi and Syed Hasan led at 3—1 and 4—2 when by winning the next three games, Burn and Harwood led at 5—4. The play although keenly contested was not of a high standard.

Ranga Rao and Maharaja Kumar Shri Vijayarajee Saheb of Kutch were too strong for Mr. Dastgir and P. G. Gollerken who won at 6—0, 6—3. There was a goodly gathering at that particular game, many of the Prince's friends being amongst the spectators. His Highness played a good game, well above the average and there were occasions when he made some excellent strokes which would have done credit to a champion. Naturally Ranga Rao was a very strong partner for the Indian Prince, but how well the latter lasted. In the second set Ranga Rao led at 3—0 and even 5—1, but before reaching the sixth success his youthful opponents had captured two other games.

Capt. T. M. Matthews and S. P. Sutthery were opposed by Y. B. Wassoodew and C. Gonsalves. Matthews won his service and Gonsalves won his but it was not till the seventh game that Wassoodew and Gonsalves took another game. In the second set the leaders led at 3—0 when Gonsalves, who has a good straight hard sedre won his service won his service and he also won his next service. Matthews and Sutthery have now to meet M. D. Petit and N. V. Vakharia.

Capt. A. H. Fyzee, I.M.S., with D. P. Jeejeebhoy and H. Kohlhoff with M. O'Neill provided a splendid match. Kohlhoff played with much grace, considerable skill and sound judgment and his partner who will be remembered as the Y.M.C.A. cyclist was also good. Jeejeebhoy was erratic but Capt. Fyzee excelled in experience and he still possessed some of his old cunning although being much out of practice. Fyzee and Jeejeebhoy won the first set at 6—3 but Kohloff and O'Neill took the next set at 6—4 leading all through the set. The concluding set was a struggle and although Fyzee and Jeejeebhoy led at 3—1 and 4—2, their opponents played very pluckily and with much determination eventually getting to 4—4, then to 5—5 and again to 6—6. It was then that Kohlhoff appeared tired and he made several mistakes. Fyzee and Jeejeebhoy qualifying to meet Ranga Rao and his partner at 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

S. Komamura and Y. Fujita were disappointing against L. S. Deane and E. Annett, even admitting that the latter make a powerful couple, not as powerful, however, as they would be with some practice. They are not faultless as a combination by any means. Komamura played such a strong game in his singles match the day before that better things were expected of him. The Japanese couple won only the first game in the first set and the second and fifth in the second set and there were only three dence games. Annetts services were highly successful for he won his first at love, his second at love, his third at love but lost the first two strokes in his fourth service.

On Wednesday evening the result of the Singles Match between G. Liladher and E. Annett was omitted but the latter won at 6—1 and at 8—6. The calling in the second set was 2—0 in favour of Liladhar and then 2 all; 4—2 in favour of Liladher and then 4 all.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

L. S. Deane and E. Annett beat S. Komamura and Y. Fujita 6—1, 6—2.

Ranga Rao and M. K. S. Vijayarajee beat M. Dastgir and P. G. Gollerken 6—0, 6—3.

Capt. J. Matthews and C. P. Satthery beat Y. B. Wassoodew and E. Gonsalves 6—2, 6—2.

Capt. A. H. Fyzee and D. P. Jeejeebhoy beat H. Kohlhoff and M. O'Neill 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

Mr. Burn and E. Harwood vs. S. B. Modi and Syed Hasan—unfinished and abandoned.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

E. Annett beat G. Liladhar 6—1, 8—6.

The following matches will be played this evening at five o'clock and not a quarter past five:—

Court.

No. 1:—L. S. Deane v D. J. Jeejeebhoy.
No. 2:—U. D. Ranga Rao v A. A. Fyzee.
No. 5:—E. Annett v Syed Hassan.
No. 6:—S. Komamura v R. Morarji.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Harry Oliver Baron Shoubridge, M.Inst.C.E., being an official to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council, in place of the Hon. Mr. F. St. John Gebbie, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Patrick Robert Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., being an official to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., resigned.

The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, one of the Moderate leader of the United and Provinces and Editor of the "Leader" of Allahabad, has accepted the invitation to the Second Imperial Press Conference, to be held at Ottawa.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

SIR VASSAR SMITH'S APPREHENSION.

SERIOUS EFFECT ON COTTON INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

During yesterdays' Conference with regard to international exchanges, the attempts at solution of the crisis by legislation were deprecated and the possibilities of controlling imports by licences were suggested.

Sir Vassar Smith, Chairman of Lloyds' Bank who was present at the Conference said in his speech at the annual meeting of the Bank yesterday that unless remedies were promptly applied it was feared that the gradual persistent spreading of bankruptcy and anarchy must ensure.

It is anticipated that the Cabinet will come to a decision quickly but a question will be raised at the meeting of Parliament in Tuesday's debate on the address.

Meanwhile the effects on the cotton industry illustrate the likelihood of all sections of the community suffering very severely. Yesterday's dollar quotations brought the cotton import business in Liverpool to a complete standstill and the importers began to reship cotton to America. The matter is most serious for the operatives because the present stocks without fresh imports will be exhausted in ten weeks although there are considerable quantities at sea.

FRAWLEY AT THE EXCELSIOR

"TURN TO THE RIGHT."

The Frawley Company produced another new comedy last night at the Excelsior, one of the meatiest of American's best. There is some little time in the development of the "plot" for plot there is and until, the large audience were taken from the quandary in which they were, they were just content to listen. The domesticity introduced, the pretty love-making and the great big lesson learned all handed to make "Turn to the Right" a delightful play.

It was beautifully acted and the audience demanded that the performers should bow their acknowledgments several times at the face of the curtain at the end of the second and third acts particularly. There were periods when the audience were treated to some wholesome fun and again there were some pathetic scenes when situations almost, indeed did bring tears to one's eyes

Mr. Achest Marshall much has been written and his "Joe Bascom" was as successful as ever he has been. In a character study, Mr. Henry Crosby as "Deacon Tillenger" was life-like. He must have modelled that character on somebody he had really seen and his "get up" was as artistic as his performance. We congratulate him most heartily and nothing that he has done has been better. Then as for Miss Leslie Virden, she made as exquisite Mrs. Bascom. She infused a realism into the character of "Joe's" mother which appealed whole heartedly to all. "Joe's" best pals who had been well known crooks and taught to "Turn to the Right" and Mr. Homer Barton amused the house with his quiet humour immensely. Mr. Rodney Hildebrand was the other great friend.

There was a dozen other characters all portrayed in the same finished manner which is Frawley's hall-mark and "Turn to the Right" created a great impression. The play will be repeated to-night. By the way the Howitt Phillips Company, having given a matinee during the day took a "busman's holiday" and visited the theatre in full force.

VICEROY'S BEREAVEMENT.

LOSS OF BROTHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The news was received on Wednesday of the death on February 2, of Capt. the Hon. Wilfred Thesiger, brother of His Excellency the Viceroy, at Brighton of heart failure.

The late Capt. the Hon. Wilfred (Gilbert) Thesiger was born on March 25, 1871 and was third son of 2nd Baron Chelmsford. He was nominated Vice-Consul, Algiers, but did not proceed; transferred to Taranto, Italy, in 1897. He was Vice-Consul at Belgrade, Servia (1901-5) He was given local rank of 2nd Secretary in Diplomatic Service since 1902, and was in charge of Legation (1903-6). He served in the 15th Batt. Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa, 1900-1 was mentioned in despatches and awarded D.S.O., also served in the Great War 1914-15 and was mentioned in despatches. He served as Consul for N and N E. Russia (1906-7); H. B. M.'s Consul for Congo, (1907-9); Consul General Abyssinia (1909-14), with local rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He had been on the General Staff of the War Office since 1914. He married in 1909, Kathleen daughter of T. M. C. Vicors Burgage, Co. Carlow, by whom he had four sons.

LADIES RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Ladies' Recreation Club Her Excellency Lady Willingdon said "when people complain of absence of free social intercourse between Indians and Europeans and particularly between Europeans and Indian ladies, they are I feel, apt to forget that it arises from different social customs and manners and to my mind one of the greatest values of clubs of this sort is that it serves to familiarise Europeans with customs of Indians and Indians with customs of Europeans."

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A MEETING OF POSTAL CLERKS.

A MEETING OF POSTAL CLERKS under the auspecies of the Postal Clerks Club, Bombay will be held in HARISCHANDRA KARYALAYA, Khetwadi, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 7th February, 1920.

Mr. JOSEPH BAPTISTA, Bar-at-law has kindly consented to be present for the meeting.

Subject—SHATTERED HOPES.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT BART.

A SERIES of Tableaux of INDIAN PICTURES by Parsi ladies and gentleman in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE, to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

Tickets may be had at the Booking Office of the Theatre.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 6, 1920.

INDIA AND COLONIES.

The Committee appointed by resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council will, we believe, immediately receive the deputations from British Guiana and Fiji, and discuss with them the conditions of colonisation offered by them. If the elected members of the Council had been asked to appoint a Committee of their own to inquire into the nature of the proposals, we should probably have had a more representative body. Sir George Barnes who was to have moved the resolution, withdrew on a very technical ground and marked the complete dissociation of Government from the function of taking the initiative in the matter. The Law Member said: "We have asked this Committee to undertake consideration of this question, because we believe it is an Indian question and that it ought to be dealt with by Indians." The rule of making Indian questions depend on the decision of Indians, is certainly commendable and worthy of later remembrance by the Government of India. The Hon. Mr. Banerjea, who by official favour is being accorded a position of towering importance in the Council, has, we hope, realised the importance and responsibility involved in the resolution he moved. He reproduced some of the facts contained in the literature distributed by the Guiana deputation, dwelt on the support given by Mr. Andrews and Mr. Gandhi to the scheme, and pointed to the non-committal character of the resolution. Mr. Sinha's amendment was a little too comprehensive for the purpose in hand, while Mr. Khaparde insisted on a thorough examination of the credentials borne by the deputations for making legal undertakings. The colonies are badly in need of labour for the maintenance of their industries, and the attractions of permanent settlement are meant to induce a large number of people to domicile themselves in the colonies. The deputations have argued that there is no statutory discrimination against Indians in the colonies and that emigrants should have no fear of subsequent ill-treatment. We do not dispute the meaning of the assurance offered; in fact, we have been deeply impressed by the cordiality and good-will exhibited by the members of the deputation to intending settlers. We have, however, to profit by our experiences, and if we put ourselves in the wrong, we would err on the side of caution. There were in intention and in fact no statutory disabilities attaching to Indians in South Africa and East Africa in the beginning. Trade-jealousy appeared later, and white settlers, being in possession of the executive and the legislature, started penalising Indians for their thrift and reducing them to serfdom. It is not improbable that after some years the cupidity of the lower classes of white settlers might clash with the interests of Indians who set up independent trades; and we want reasonable safeguards against the repetition of history in Fiji and British Guiana. A Guiana leaflet spoke of the freedom of repatriation for discontented Indians; but repatriation and the need of a fresh venture would often mean ruin. We have proposed, therefore, that when there is the slightest trace of race-discrimination visible in the colonies—in municipal or legislative franchise, in trade legislation, in land policy, or in the public services—the colonies should be prepared to repatriate Indians, who prefer that course, with compensation amounting to ten times their assessed wealth in the colonies. If the deputations are sure about the maintenance of civic status, they can easily make a binding promise, if only as a harmless concession to the nervousness of Indians, nervousness inseparable from past experience. There should be a strong economic deterrent against wanton persecution and jealous greed; the provision would also serve as a valid encouragement for hesitating emigrants. We, in India, do not have a superfluity of labour, and emigration to other countries is not a favour done to us. If colonies want to gain an advantage they surely will be glad to give adequate guarantees. If the deputations give such an undertaking, satisfy the Colonial Office of the binding nature of their pledge, and then through the Imperial Government secure in India the publication of an authoritative communique signifying the valid acceptance by them of the conditions, no Indian would object to the proposals. And the Government cannot affect absolute detachment in the present negotiations. They have the responsibility of seeing that proper assurances are forthcoming, before they authorise the issue of a single licence in the districts for recruitment. They should enquire into and ascertain the permanent value of the undertakings given by the deputations. Mr. Banerjea and Mr. Sastri and Mr. Sarma cannot be left, by a round-table talk, to decide the fate of a proposal involving vital and far reaching consequences to India.

If all Indian members had shown the same degree of distressed aversion to the idea of Indian emigration to British Colonies as Pandit Malaviya, the proposal of a consultation with the delegates, would have fallen to the ground. But we realise the apprehensions of Pandit Malaviya. With their sad experience, he wanted the Government of India, before approving of the appointment of the Committee, to satisfy themselves that the political equality of Indians would be placed beyond dispute. We cordially agree that the Government of India, as the supreme agency of administration, should enquire into the details involved in the pledge of political equality. If any pledges are accepted, it must be through the Government of India. The Committee has no legal status, and if there is any contractual obligations to be defined, it must be through the Government established by law. We therefore wish the Government of India had expressed their opinion of the proposals and the legal limitations possible in the enforcement of the promises now made by the deputations. We also trust that the Committee will remember the purely advisory function it possesses and realise the limitations of its assent. To the nostrils of the Law Member, the request for a pronouncement of Government policy made by Pandit Malaviya, became offensive. Pandit Malaviya was to the Law Member, always a grave offence. Sir George Lowndes is not a Colonial Governor but a member of the Government of India and he should, in appreciating the Indian stand-point, soften his emetic excitability. At a time when Indian emigrants were being maltreated in British Colonies, it was nothing extravagant to suggest that Government should make a pronouncement of policy before sponsoring fresh schemes of colonisation; and Pandit Malaviya pleaded that the Government should not in any way appear that they felt less acutely than Indians in the matter, and entertain fresh proposals before the composing of the grievances that existed. This Sir George, in his eagerness for a nasty fling, misconstrued as an allegation of official indifference, and he opined, in spite of correction, that the Pandit meant what he did not say. The Viceroy's contention was that Indians should not, in Crown Colonies and Protectorates, occupy a position inferior to that of other citizens. The Indian claim extends the right to all parts of the Empire where Indians have been lawfully domiciled. The resolution of the Imperial Conference covered the right of self-governing colonies to regulate immigration; it did not postulate the imposition of serfdom to lawful settlers. In fact, Mr. Burton had, for South Africa, promised fair treatment, which is different from the inferiority of status. The Viceroy narrowed the claim to Crown Colonies and Protectorates, whereas in the time of Lord Hardinge the claim extended to all portions of accomplished domicile in the Empire. The restriction of immigration is one thing; the award of fair treatment another. The rights of free admission and fair treatment should be above question in the Empire: even Colonial pretensions do not exclude the second right. Both the rights should exist for Indians in Crown Colonies and Protectorates; and the Viceroy referred to them only, without adding the right of immigration to that of fair treatment, so as to differentiate the Crown Colonies and Protectorates from self-governing colonies. Pandit Malaviya's plea was for the redressal of the grievances that existed before undertaking fresh ventures.

Sir George Lowndes, in his pugnacity, rammed himself against the Pandit and made himself ridiculous. We are not surprised, but we are disgusted with the habitual lack of restraint exhibited by the Law Member. Lord Houghton, it is said, was so zealous in reconciling differences among his fellowmen, that Carlyle remarked that his Lordship should be made Chairman of a Heaven-and-Hell-Amalgamation Society. The temper in the Council, howsoever subdued, is such as would try the patience of all. The honourable members are conscious of the deep division that exists among them, consisting as they do, if we may use the expression, of Dyerites and anti-Dyerites. The division represents an eternal antithesis of principle; and it is a sphere in which even a Chairman of the Heaven-and-Hell-Amalgamation Society would fail. While such are the obstacles to harmony, it is hardly wise of Government spokesmen to give way to ill-humour, and repeat the degradations of the Indemnity debate. For the Law Member to detect offensiveness in others is the height of puerility and presumption, and we fervently hope that in the present session personal pettiness will not be allowed to get the better of good manners.

"THE SEED OF RACE."

A thoughtful little volume "The Seed of Race" from the pen of Sir John Woodroffe, who is well known for his appreciation and study of the philosophy of the East, has just been published by Messrs. Ganesh and Co. of Madras. Sir John Woodroffe's essay on Indian culture entitled "Is India Civilised" and his penetrating criticisms on certain aspects of the Vedant Philosophy have already established for him a reputation as a conscientious student of all problems touching the civilization of India. In this volume Sir John attempts an examination of the problems of Indian education and is successful in treating it in a manner at once refreshing and novel. He maintains that if we recognise the necessity for the preservation of racial culture in India, it is necessary to understand quite clearly what is meant by the term racial soul. A great deal of confusion exists because the phrases racial soul and "maintenance of racial culture" are not generally understood. He defines racial soul as the soul either of a particular individual of what is called a race, or of the collectivity of the individuals who constitute that race. The soul or subtle body is referred to as the mental or psychical body and the gross body as the material body of sensible matter. Both of these are creative projections of the causal body i.e., the *Karana-Deha* as a particular school of Sanskrit philosophers call it. This causal body is the seed of the race. The question is what is the nature of that seed—the *Bija*? It is the individual or collective *Sanskara*. What then is *Sanskara*? It is the impression upon, and tendency of, the mind produced by previous action or *Karma*, which in its turn generates *Karma*. Sir John's point is that in considering all questions of education we must learn to distinguish between the seed of race latent as *Sanskara* and the particular cultural forms which it produces. The former more constantly endures, the latter more constantly change under the influence of time and other conditions affecting the race. Thus the beliefs, practices and institutions of a race vary during the course of its history. Where the evolution of race becomes rapid as a result of internal or external causes, a question arises which demands an urgent answer, namely, whether these forms should be preserved, modified or destroyed. That is the question today in India. Sir John Woodroffe wants us not to look primarily to the *produced* but to the *producer*, to the lasting racial spirit moulded through the ages of which spirit they are the embodiments. If the ancient spirit is conserved, that is, if the racial *Sanskara* is maintained, the modification and even the apparent novelty of a later age must be in conformity with that *Sanskara*.

This has not been taken account of in the system of education prevailing in this country. Education, Sir John points out, means "to educe" or bring forth what is within the child. "We cannot bring forth that which is not there, though it is possible to superimpose something from without. True education in the case of an Indian is, therefore, the bringing forth of the Indian *Sanskara*." He contends that in Indian education the matter of first importance is to give the inherited *Sanskara* a full free play. This means that the primary process is negative one, that is, the clearing away of all the foreign incongruous stuff, which is piled over and is choking the *Sansakara*. The next stage of the process is a positive one. Nourish the plant properly. How may this be done? In the first case, Sir John Woodroffe says, we must consider the instrument by which education is given. At present the education is generally a Western education given by Englishmen or English educated Indians whose outlook is often more an endeavour to follow that of their own teachers, the English, than the outlook of their own people,—that is, in short, the education is substantially an education by aliens. He does not suggest that the English are altogether disqualified from teaching Indian youth but he is anxious to point out that "with Indian self-development and an increasing knowledge of European thoughts and ways, the English teacher may be gradually dispensed with, unless where his services are necessary as a technical expert." Indian culture can, however, best be taught by Indians, provided they themselves have a knowledge of, and respect, for it. They must not be mere "copies" of the English. "What is required," Sir John declares, "are true educationists and not the bureaucratic type, self-conscious of being "official" or the generally vulgar "Missionary of Imperialism". To sum up, the charge of education should be increasingly placed in the hands of the right type of Indian, of the Indian who has knowledge of and reverence for his civilization and will carry it forward with devotion to truth and the needs of living men and women. The next question is what should be taught. Sir John considers that the point here is not whether the English language and culture should be taught but whether the Indian culture should be neglected. This has been the case in the past and Indian culture must be given co-ordinate rank. The young Indian has been subjected to such a strong and continuous *suggestion* of his inferiority that it is a wonder that any spirit of self-assertion has at all survived. Such suggestion must be countered by an accurate appreciation of the Indian character and its cultural achievements. We must establish by our education the racial character. "The "Seed of Race must be first *disencumbered* of all which impedes its development and then *fostered* by an education suitable both as to its *instruments* and *suitable matter*."

Notes of the Day.

The Agony of the Punjab.

Wayfarer writes in "The Nation":—

The Indian revelations grow worse and worse, and yet it must be remembered that the Indian case has not even been opened, and that all we have before us is the confessions of the wretched men who day by day shame us in face of civilization, and, it would seem, glory in their shame! What will be said when all the facts are known? Some which come to one's ear are more terrible, though not more condemnatory, than those which see the light after these many days of darkness. As they are unrolled, their political significance becomes at once larger and more direct. Lord Chelmsford should, of coure, never have gone to India, and that he should stay there after what has happened, and after what he did and what he failed to do, is inconceivable. No hint is conveyed here of Indian feeling about him. It is, I imagine, about as unanimous and as strong in condemnation as (to take a former example in Viceroys) was the Indian affection for Lord Ripon. Now indeed that the "Morning Post's" case for a rebellion has disappeared (it never really existed), Lord Chelmsford's endorsement of the military action is as inexplicable as Mr. Montagu's ignorance of it. But now at least the Indian Secretary does know. He is an intelligent man; and if to his natural acuteness and high training there be added one single touch of greatness, I should envy him the word he may be privileged to speak. For it will quite inevitably be for the making or the breaking of the Empire.

Restoring the Liberal Idea.

The writer proceeds:—

What indeed can be clearer than that the notion of Empire needs revision? The concept of force, based in its turn on that of Government by pro-consuls, and an imported and highly trained officialism, has got into the heads of a rude soldiery and played sad havoc there. These men are Roman in their ideas (so far a they have any ideas at all) and have an inflated belief in the power of military science to keep liberty down. With tanks and aeroplanes and machine guns, think these wiseacres, an army of occupation can do anything. The military view is certainly nonsense, as the Indian border warfare has shown; the political one is simply poison in our State. Somehow the liberal idea of Empire must be restored, and harmonised with the later movement of "self-determination," or we shall become the bullies of the world, hating the races we "govern" and hated by them in return. That is one of the many reasons why the call for a new governing class is so urgent. The men who are are soiling the name of the governing Englishman must be made to feel that they have new masters, who will be just to them, but will tolerate no such horrible pranks as those of Lahore and Amritsar.

"The Nation" has contributed no little in the efforts to restore the liberal idea of Empire. In this connection it will be useful to note that the British Committee of the Indian National Congress is very shortly publishing a pamphlet upon "The Agony of the Punjab, which has been specially written by Mr. B. G. Horniman and the editor of "India."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who has just resigned his office as Advocate-General of Madras, with a view to rejoining public life, deserves to be congratulated on his decision. Mr. Iyengar, who is comparatively young, succeeded the late Mr. Corbett as Advocate-General, and now he has after four years of Government service returned to the political arena. Both as a lawyer and as a politician, he has shown acute intelligence. As a lwyer, he by sheer dint of merit succeeded to the tradition of Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar whose kinsman he is. As a politician, he was, before assuming office, accepted to be an original thinker. Mr. Iyengar's views on social reform are very liberal and his influence among his community has been, socially, in the right direction. When he was appointed Advocate-General, public life in Madras was robbed of one of its most promising men, and it is a pleasure to note that he has at last got himself out of the trammels of office. Mr. Iyengar was known to be a sturdy Nationalist and we hope he will identify himself with the progressive party in politics.

A Fice Paper.

The economic distress felt everywhere by employees of almost all classes has recently manifested itself in no uncertain terms. Among those affected by the acuteness of the situation are men known as press employees. They have also felt the pinch of hunger and have in some places been compelled to organise themselves into Unions to ventilate their grievances. Recently in Calcutta a meeting of the local Press Union was held to formulate the demands of the press employees. About this meeting, one whom the "Hindoo Patriot" styles "an esteemed correspondent" writes to that journal in the following terms:

"I sympathise with the aim and object of the Association, but as a practical man, I ask the following practical questions. It was resolved at a meeting of the Union held the other day at the "Bangiya Sahitya Parishad" Hall that (1) no printer, compositor, pressman, proof-reader, and duftry employed at any press should draw a less pay than Rs. 15 a month; (2) that an increment of 50 per cent. is to be granted to all employees drawing a pay from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 a month and (3) that an increment of 25 per cent. is to be granted to all employees drawing a salary over Rs. 30.

"I refer, Mr. Editor, to the publishing of newspapers. Will not a 50 per cent. increase mean a 50 per cent. higher price for the paper you read in the morning? Are the public willing to pay it? If not, it will mean serious loss to the people, for it is the newspaper which enlightens and educates. One looses in this democratic age for a pice paper in India."

It will be seen that the demands made at the meeting were exceedingly modest and could by no stretch of language be called extravagant. However the "esteemed correspondent" anxious "in this democratic age" to get a newspaper for a pice in India feels a gentle shock that the public should be saddled with the cost of paying the man who produces the newspaper. The absence of which he recognises "will mean serious loss to the people for it is the newspaper which enlightens and educates." It must be a strange education and enlightenment that the public should long for if they cannot see that even the press employee must manage to live before he can help to enlighten and educate them.

VON LERSNER RESIGNS.

ALLIES CONSIDERING SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

A Paris message states that Von Lersner has resigned. Interviewed by a representative of Reuter, he said he had resigned on his own responsibility in order not to embarrass his own Government. He had returned the Black List to M. Millerand. He had no option in the matter, owing to his repeated declaration that no German official could be found to transmit such a list to Berlin. He is leaving for Berlin immediately. The resignation has caused a great sensation in the conference circles. The allied representatives have been hurriedly summoned and are now considering the situation.

IMPERIAL AIR ROUTES.

MAJ. GEN. SYKES ON FUTURE OF AIR-CRAFT.

POLICY OUTLINED.

PRINCE OF WALES EMPIRE ASSET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 5.

Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes to-day delivered a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society on the Imperial Air Routes. There was a large and very distinguished company present, including the Prince of Wales and the official representatives of the Dominions. The president, Sir Francis Younghusband, said that the Prince of Wales was doing the Empire work of the greatest importance. He had been successfully endeavouring to put the various parts of the Empire on good terms with one another, and had made himself a very precious Empire asset. He hoped that the Prince would learn from the lecture, something of how he might in future possibly go to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other parts of the Empire to open Parliaments, and to India to open durbars.

Major-General Sykes defined the Imperial Air Routes as Egypt to India, Caro to Cape, India to Australia, England to Egypt, England to Canada and also England to the West Indies via the Azores. Major-General Sykes emphasised the necessity of keeping the first line fighting air force always on a war footing. Military aviation, however, was circumscribed on the ground of Finance, while civil aviation must never cease to expand. Each must co-operate with the other, one for Imperial defence, the other as an instrument for the development of Imperial trade, which could be used, if necessary, as a great aerial reserve. Major-General Sykes hoped that before long the Air Forces of the Empire would be welded for strategical purposes into one force co-ordinated by the Imperial Air Staff. He was of opinion that the principles of the service and the civil aviation experiments applied equally to the Dominions and the Mother Country.

LATER.

In the course of his lecture before the Royal Geographical Society Major-General Sykes expressed the opinion that if the Empire air power, both service and civil, were developed and co-ordinated our air supremacy might in future be more valuable in asisting to maintain the world's peace than our sea supremacy had been in the past.

Examining the routes, he said, that the Egypt to India route held out many advantages owing to the great saving of time possible, compared with the voyage by sea. The same applied to the Cairo-Bagdad route. South Africa offered potentialities which it was impossible to assess, and the long seaboard of the two islands of New Zealand seemed chosen by nature for seaplanes. The practicability of Malta as an intermediate landing ground was now being considered.

He dwelt on the necessity for the Post Office co-operation and said that air mails were the real foundation of the whole system, on which the Imperial Routes must be based.

In order to compete successfully in commerce the aircraft must aim at completing the journey in one third of the time taken by the other transport. Excluding the flights from Britain to Australia, the machines of the principal firms flew between May 1st and December 31st last year 593,000 miles and carried 64,000 passengers. There were only eighteen accidents and five deaths.

He was of opinion that the future air policy of the component parts of the Empire should be to keep in close touch with England in matters of common policy. Each of the Dominions should have a small service and a large civil air fleet to meet its own strategic requirements and the Empire airmorganisation should be able quickly to concentrate for its assistance in case of need.

THE CAPE FLIGHT.

LIEUT. COCKERELL ARRIVES IN MALTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 5.

Reuter's Malta correspondent wiring on January 30th says that Lieut. Cockerell's Vickers-Vimy aeroplane which is flying to the Cape has arived in Tripoli from Malta, having accomplished the flight in 140 minutes. On arriving in Egypt it will pick up its entomologist. The machine is fitted with twelve passenger seats, which are being used for petrol tanks.

COMMUNICATION WITH ANOTHER PLANET.

PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FRANCS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

PARIS.—The French Academy intends to offer a prize of one hundred thousand francs this year to whomsoever can find means of communication with another planet.

THE DISTURBANCES.

(REPRODUCED FROM "INDIA.")

1. Causes.

I. The World Unrest after the War

II. Profiteering, High Prices, and Scarcity of Food.

III. Moslem Anxiety about the future status under the Peace terms of the Sultan of Turkey, who as Khalif must be the spiritual head of the Mahomedan World.

IV. The ravages of Influenza—in which some 6,000,000 people (mostly of breadwinning age) died. A cholera epidemic supervened.

V. The resentment of Indians against the Rowlatt Legislation, which deprive them of Civil Liberty. **BUT—**

VI. The Chief of Delhi Police has officially stated that there was *NO BOLSHEVISM* behind the outbreak.

2. Constitutional Protests.

I. This took the form of a National *Hartal* (closure of shops and stoppage of work) on March 30, at Delhi, on April 6 throughout India.

II. A number of followers of an Indian saint, Mr. M. K. Gandhi (an active loyalist during the War), took the following pledge of Passive Resistance, or Satyagraha, against the Rowlatt Legislation.

*"Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. 1 of 1919, and No. 2 of 1919 are unjust, subversive of the principle of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole and the State itself is based we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such *other laws as a committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in the struggle we will faithfully follow truth, and refrain from violence of life, person, or property."*

III. Prominent Indians such as Mr. M. A. Jinnah resigned from the Legislative Council.

IV. The closure of markets and display of posters urging non-payment of taxes.

V. The passing of resolutions of protest and sending of telegrams to authorities in England and India.

VI. Hindus and Moslems fraternised worshipping in each others' Temples and Mosques to demonstrate Hindu-Moslem unity.

3. Unwisely Met by Authorities.

I. Peaceful meeting of 40,000 Delhi citizens fired upon. (Official statement of casualties, 14 killed and 60 wounded; non-official estimates much larger.)

II. Decoy, summary arrest and deportation of Amritsar political leaders (Drs. Satyapal and Kitchlew.)

III. Prohibition of a visit of Mr Gandhi to Amritsar.

4. Unconstitutional Protests of People, e. g.

Amritsar.—Three banks burned, managers killed, Miss Sherwood was beaten unconscious in the street.

Viramgaum.—Indian official burned.

In other places railway stations, telegraph offices, and public buildings were burned, railway traffic stopped, tram cars stopped, and Europeans attacked. In all, eight European men, no women and no children were killed.

5. The Reign of Terror.

Amritsar.—The messacre of Jallianwallah: 530 killed, probably three times that number wounded. Two days after riots had ceased people made to crawl like worms along the street of the Sherwood outrage. A hideous regime of Martial Law.

(Bombay.—Conciliatory policy followed by the Governor. No rioting, no Martial Law Mr. Gandhi was allowed to use his influence.)

Lahore.—Crowd fired upon. Public whippings.

Gujranwala.—Crowd officially admitted to be dispersing bombed from aeroplane, 11 killed, 27 wounded (official estimate.)

Kasur.—Two other "crowds" bombed, six school boys flogged in public, crowd fired upon.

Throughout the Punjab.—Martial Law was administered by Special Commissions or by Martial Law Courts. The Commissions sentenced 581 persons to death, transportation for life, and long terms of imprisonment many sentences subsequently reduced by a Revision Court. The Courts punished 1,179 persons, but an unofficial writer has described the number of sentences inflicted as "legion." For such offences as removing Martial Law orders people were flogged. 18 death sentences were carried out, 28 were transported for life, and other sentences aggregating some 400 years of imprisonment are now being served. The Punjab was isolated by prohibition of travelling. Even barristers from outside were prohibited from entry to defend clients. A reign of terror crushed the Press almost out of existence.

6. The (hitherto slight) Reparation has been:

I. A very unsatisfactory Committee of Enquiry known as the Hunter Committee is taking evidence. Its unfair procedure has led to its boycott by Indian Nationalists.

II. The recent Royal Amnesty—political leaders released.

III. The Government of India Act has been passed—for what that may be worth.

BUT, INDIA NEEDS:

1. **Punishment of the Guilty.**
2. **Dominion Self-Government.**
3. **A Charter of Rights.**
4. **Repeal of Rowlatt and Indemnity Acts.**

7. Great Britain Needs:

1. **Royal Commission to re-exmine the whole affair.**
2. **To know immediately why the British people were kept in ignorance for eight months.**
3. **A new Viceroy of India and a stronger Secretary of State for India.**

** The only materialisation of this threat was the open sale in the streets by Satyagrahists of certain proscribed books, e.g. The Apologia of Socrates!*

NEWINGTON TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and a Special Jury.)

King-Emperor v. Minor Zemindar of Radumpur.

The trial of Kadumbur for the murder of Mr. De La Hey was continued on Wednesday. Urkad junior in Mr. Wadia's cross-examination said that Sagampati the approver was known as the best shot in Newington. Sangampati knew everything about guns, cleaning them and so forth.

Talavankotte one of the boys in the school who was alleged to have overheard the conversation about murdering De La Hey was asked certain questions by Mr. Wadia to show that he had feelings of animosity against the accused. The witness admitted that when they had all gone to Ooty he had procured a grasswoman to Berrikai. This was reported by Kadumbur to the then principal, Mr. Morrison as a result of which. Talavankotti and Berrikai were punished by Mr. Morrison and not allowed to go out for a month.

In answer to further questions, witness said that he knew that Sangampati wanted to marry Dorecha, Urkad Senior's sister. He did not know that Kadambur had said something against Dorechas's character which had made Urkad senior, the brother, very angry with him. There was a talk about Kadambur the accused marrying Dorecha. He did not know that Kadambur had broken it off. He saw Sangampati sound asleep after hearing Mr. De La Hey's shrieks. He did not hear report of the gun. Referred to a statement made in the Magistrate's Court that he heard the report, witness said that he did not remember.

URKAD SENIOR'S EVIDENCE.

Urkad, Senior, was then called and examined. Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia why when he was told by Kadumbur that he was going to shoot De La Hey he did not inform about the same to De La Hey or anybody else in the house, the witness replied that he only partly believed Kadumbur's statement and was afraid that Kadumbur might shoot him if he informed anybody about it as the accused had actually threatened to do so. He never wished that De La Hey should be shot. His silence could only be explained by his fear of being killed by Kadumbur if he spoke. He was neither friendly nor unfriendly with Kadumbur.

The witness was then shown a letter and certain initials corresponding to his own on the letter. Asked whether they were his initials witness said they did not look like his —not exactly. Some one or two letters did. He could not say that the initials were a forgery.

Over the initials was written this sentence "Right you are" asked whether they were in his handwriting witness said "no". He was then asked to read the letter. After reading it witness said he did not remember receiving it. Mr. Wadia insisted upon having a definite reply but witness went on saying that he did not remember receiving it.

Mr. Wadia explained to the Court that the letter was written by Kadumbur and in it he charged the witness with indulging in unnatural offences with certain boys and dissuaded him from doing so. The witness returned the letter replying at the bottom of the letter "Right you are" and initialled it. This letter was found in Kadumbur's room and was taken charge of by his counsel.

The witness then admitted his improper relations with some boys mentioned in the letter, but denied that because Kadumbur had remonstrated with him he harboured inimical feelngs towards him. He did not think that the accused had remonstrated with him about it. He never conspired with Simgampati to shoot De La Hey and did not shoot him. Sangampati was not his friend though he was a relation of his.

Berrikai was then called. He said in his examination in chief that he saw Kadumbur and Sangampati running up the staircase near his bed some time after he heard the report. He was lying awake at the time as the mosquitoes troubled him. He saw Kadumbur throwing away a gun about 2 yards from his bed.

Mr. Wadia in his cross-examination asked the witness if he was not nicknamed a flat-headed goose in the college Witness admitted. He admitted that that nickname was given to him by the accused. Mr. Wadia suggested that it had greatly incensed Mm against the accused. Witness said that for some time it did but it was a joke and as they were all boys the inimical feelings did not remain long.

"FERNHILL INCIDENT."

The witness was reminded about what was called the Fernhill incident at Ooty when he and Talavankotti were punished by Mr. Morrison and ordered not go out of doors for one month. (This incident is already mentioned in Talavankotti's evidence,) and asked whether he had not strong feelings against the accused for reporting it to the principal. Witness admitted the incident but replied that that incident made no difference to his relations with the accused.

The witness made a statement that the cartridges used by Kadumbur belonged to Kadumbur and were his property. But in reply to Mr. Wadia he could not give any other reason for it beyond saying that none of us bought it therefore he must have bought it.

Mr. Wadia—I put it to you that you say so because you are anxious at any cost to get the accused convicted?

Witness:—No.

Mr. Wadia then put to the witness a statement made by him to Major Hingston that the gun and cartridges thrown near the urinal were thrown by Sangampati. Now he said that they were thrown by the accused. Witness said that Kadumbur the accused had thrown them there and that he never made the statement that Sangampati had thrown them.

(Continued on page 8.)

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

FREE EYE-DISPENSARY FOR POOR

CORPORATOR'S SERVICES ACCEPTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji presiding, when a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding an offer for the purchase of nearly seventeen thousand square yards of land in the storm-water reservoir at the junction of Clerk Road and the Hornby Vellard for the purpose of erecting a hotel was considered. This was referred to a Committee for report. The next question was the opening of a free eye dispensary in Princess Street, Lt.-Col. Gidney, a member of the Corporation, undertaking to give his free services one hour per day. Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the original motion accepting the offer, referring the matter to the Medical Reliefs Committee. After a good deal of discussion the original proposition was carried by a small m jority.

HOTEL AT HORNBY VELLARD.

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit moved that the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner be referred to the Hornby Vellard Committee of the Corporation, as the question involved lakhs of rupees and they would fully be able to go into the merits and demerits of the whole subject.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded and the motion was carried.

The following is the letter from the Commissioner:

"I have the honour to forward for the orders of the Corp ration copy of a note, by the Executive Engineer, and of a letter from Messrs. Wadia & Co., offering to purchase for the erection of a hotel about 16,714 square yards of land in the storm-water reservoir at the junction of Clerk Road and the Hornby Vellard. The negotiations between the Executive Engineer and Mr. N. M. Wadia were carried on with my approval, and I strongly support the present proposal, subject to the settlement of certain details as stated below.

2. I consider the price offered, in view of the present condition of the land, to be very fair. The cost of the filling to be done by the Municipality under the arrangement proposed by Mr. Wadia will be about Rs. 50,000, so that the net amount to be realised by the proposed sale will exceed Rs. 6 lakhs.

3. Government in their order have relinquished their claim to resume any portion of the storm-water reservoir, in favour of the Municipality, subject to the terms and conditions accepted by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 2160. They have also stated that they have no objection to the proposed lease by the Corporation to the Turf Club of the southern portion of the reservoir on the terms and conditions already settled with the Club. Under the conditions first mentioned, the proposed sale of a part of the reservoir will require the sanction of Government.

4. I hope that the Corporation will be prepared to approve of the principle of the proposal, especially in view of the very urgent need of additional hotel accommodation in Bombay. If they do, I suggest that they should refer the matter to the Committee, which has previously considered questions relating to the storm-water reservoir for report. Before a final decision is arrived at it will be necessary to ascertain whether Government will sanction the proposal. It will also be necessary to arrive at a settlement with Mr. Wadia on the following points:—

(a) the date after which the purchase money (except 10 per cent. earnest money) is to be paid;

(b) the period within which the hotel should be constructed;

(c) whether in view of the ample open spaces on all sides, the building shoul be allowed to be erected to a height in excess of that ordinarily admissible;

(d) a guarantee that this building will be used for residential purposes as a hotel or otherwise for a minimum period;

(e) that the elevation of the building should be subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioner.

5. I request that if this letter cannot be considered by the Corporation as an urgent business in December, it will be considered at an early date in January."

FREE EYE-DISPENSARY FOR POOR.

The Corporation then continued the discussion on the question of opening, as an experimental measure, a free dispensary for the treatment of eye diseases among the poor, as there was no special provision for that purpose in the existing Municipal dispensaries. The Commissioner had written that Lt.-Col. H. A. Gidney was willing to work for one hour every morning except on Wednesdays and Sundays. The total expenditure for drugs etc., was estimated at about Rs. 2,400 per annum.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker had moved approving of the proposal, and thanking Lt.-Col. Gidney for the offer of his services; Dr. A G. Viegas seconded.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Sukhia said Lt.-Col. Gidney was a member of the Corporation, and as such he could not be connected with a Municipal Dispensary; besides, there was no necessity for such a dispensary in that part of the city. He went into the legal aspects of the question and said it was improper for Col. Gidney to undertake such a work, and thus be a Municipal Officer.

He moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Medical Relief Committee, and that the Commissioner be asked to take the opinion of the counsel and the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court whether Lt.-Col. Gidney would be disqualified for the position of a Municipal Corporator.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded and said if they persisted Dr. Sukhia would go to a Court of Law and they should not force him to do so.

A BAD PRECEDENT.

Mr. P. Anstey said from the motion it was apparent that the offer came from Col. Gidney himself and not from the Municipal Commissioner as was implied. The Corporation could not have control over Lt.-Col. Gidney who put the Municipality under an obligation. He asked them not to sanction the proposal for the sake of expediency, as it was against the best traditions of public life. It would be a bad and unfortunate precedent.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said none of them could do a public service if they were liable to criminal prosecution according to Dr. Sukhia. (Laughter.). It was mere quibbling on the part of a doctor. He was carrying on an institution for the benefit of the public.

Dr. Sukhia said Col. Gidney was also doing it to benefit himself in his private practice.

Mr. Wadia said no doubt he benefitted himself, but he was benefitting the public also. He concluded by saying that Dr Sukhia was merely quibbling.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Setlna said even in England, medical men offered their honorary services to the Municipality. The question was whether they were going to accept the services of a doctor who had offered them free help to the Municipality for the benefit of the poor. He welcomed, on behalf of the Municipality, the threat of Dr. Sukhia that he would go to a Court of Law.

LEGAL ASPECT OF QUESTION.

Mr. H. P. Mody elaborately discussed the legal aspect of the question, and said they could not regard Col. Gidney as a Municipal Officer if he undertook this dispensary work.

Dr. Nariman: What do you consider him to be then?

Mr. Mody said he considered him to be a rough sort of controlling officer. So long as it was an experimental measure, he had no objection to the appointment on principle.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla thought it would not be wise to have an officer of the Municipality whom they could not control.

Mr. P. J. Marzban spoke in favour of the original motion.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji was also in favour of the appointment.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit was impressed with the arguments of Dr. Sukhia. He had not the shadow of a doubt in his mind that if Lt.-Col. Gidney accepted the office he became an officer of the Corporation, under the Act. They must lay down certain rules if the organisation were going to be conducted for the benefit of the public, and if he conformed to them, he would be an officer of the Corporation.

The best course for the Corporation would be to refer the matter to the Committee and he asked Dr. Sukhia to delete the two paragraphs about taking the opinion of the Solicitor and the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Dr. Sukhia agreed to do so and withdrew the two paragraphs.

Mr. Petit supported the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said since a great deal of publicity had been given to the question many other occulists in the city had offered their services in an honorary capacity and Dr. Gidney had suggested that they should be accepted. The Corporation took no risk in the matter; it was Dr. Gidney who did so. He thought the services should be accepted.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

The amendment was then voted against and the original motion has passed by a narrow majority of four votes.

The Corporation then adjourned.

NEWINGTON TRAGEDY.

Continued from page 7.)

The witness also denied that he had writte down the names of Kadumbur and Sangam pati as the two men who had committe De La Hey's murder in obedience to Major Hingston asking him to do so as stated by Major Hingston in his evidence.

Chundi another minor Zemindar at th College was under examination when th Court rose for the day.

The trial of the minor zemindar of Kadumbur for the murder of Mr. De La Hey was continued and concluded on Thursday. For th first time after several years the gallery the Sessions Court was thrown open to th public. Both the Court-room and the galler was chokefull and unusual interest was take in the proceedings by the crowd of the people present.

At 6 p.m. the jury retired to consider the verdict and after five minutes returned. In reply to the clerk of the Crown, the forema stated that the jury were unanimous for verdict of "not guilty." The verdict was received with defeening applause by th crowds of people present. His Lordship in acquitting and discharging the prisoner said that he was now a free man.

The prisoner and his counsel Mr. Wadi were inundated with congratulations. th members of the bar as well joining in con gratulating Mr. Wadia on his success.

A full report of the judge's summing will appear in a later issue of th "Chronicle."

DETAILS OF REFORMS.

NON-OFFICIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

In order to enable them to ascertain unofficial opinion expeditiously on the questions concerning the details of reforms the Government of Madras have decided to appoint a small advisory committee. The special Secretary for reforms will arrange meetings of the committee and will refer to it such questions as Government direct. The committee's functions will be purely advisory and informal.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

WHAT MEN STRUCK FOR.

MR. HORNIMAN'S ANALYSIS.

Writing on January 12, to the "Manchester Guardian" on the Mill strike in Bombay, Mr. Horniman says:—

In the telegram from Reuter's correspondent stating that over 200,000 mill workers in Bombay are on strike it is added that the strikers have not yet formulated their definite demands.

Labour in India is not as yet perfectly organised in the Western sense, and it may be true that the men have not submitted their demands formally on behalf of the whole body. But I imagine that the employers are well aware of what the workers are striking for. The demands were probably made known to the management of each mill or group of mills before the strike. Last year when the great mill strike occurred the same complaint was made, though every mill owner and manager knew what the workers were asking.

In the present case the workers' demands are well known. At a conference held in Bombay on December 14 they were formally put forward by resolution as follows:—

Reduction of working hours from 12 to 9.

Increase of recess from half an hour to one hour.

Age-limit for children to be fixed at twelve.

Utilisation of funds accumulated from unclaimed and forfeited wages and fines for the benefit of the workers (instead of going into the owners' pockets).

Uniform rules and regulations in all mills.

Compulsory primary education for children of mill workers.

These are the main demands, but the workers are also pressing for free medical aid and creches, housing accommodation, supervision of female labour by literate women (instead of men as now), provident funds, co-operative societies and a commission to inquire into the high cost of living and the question of a minimum wage.

It will be seen that the workers have a definite and a reasonable, not to say extremely moderate, programme, and the suggestion that over 200,000 persons have gone on strike for nothing is gratuitous and silly.

I trust that all interested in the rights of labour everywhere will watch the development of this industrial dispute in a country where the industrial conditions are so appalling and seize any opportunity that may occur to assist the oppressed mill workers in Bombay to move a step nearer to civilised conditions.

SEQUEL TO LABOUR UNREST IN MADRAS.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

In view of the labour unrest and labour troubles in Madras it is proposed to establish a Board of Conciliation and a special officer designated Labour Commissioner will probably serve as medium of communication in labour disputes and the Government of Madras have resolved to utilise the services of Mr. G. F. Paddison, officer now on special duty in connection with the amelioration of the depressed and backward classes.

STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

The strike of the men of R. I. M. Dockyard, Port Trust Workshops, and Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company still continues without the slightest improvement in the situation. The R. I. M. men again met on the Esplanade Maidan yesterday to see if a reply had been received to their application from the Director, but they dispersed quietly on finding that nothing further had been done in regard to their complaint. The Port Trust men also held a joint meeting at Matharpacdy and again reaffirmed their determination not to return to work until all their demands had been conceded.

A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

The Carnac Bunder establishment of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company which was working at the beginning of the week had again to be shut down as the men went on strike in sympathy with their brethren of the Mazagon Workshop belonging to the same Company. The Mazagon men had stuck a notice on the gates of Carnac Workshops blaming the men for proving faithless to Mazagon Workshop people. The men then went away on reading this appeal. The Manager has posted the following notice on the gates of the workshops:—"The management conclude that all employees who have left off work have resigned the Company' employment. These men must apply for their pay tickets at once in order that their pay may be made up to date."

The liquor-shops in the city are doing roaring business since they have been opened on Wednesday, and making up for t lost days.

INFLUENZA IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb 6.

During the last three days 300 people have been admitted to the hospital with influenza. Yesterday, there wewre 22 deaths. Influenz is also reported on board transports arriving from India. The latest instance is the transport Main, with 1,700 German and Austrian prisoners, 700 of whom had to be landed and isolated in Alaxandria.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS IN ASIA.

NECESSITY FOR CLOSER UNDERSTANDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 5.

Paris.—Writing in the "Paris-Midi" on Anglo-French relations in Asia, "Un Diplomate" declares, that the chances of settling the difficulties are frequently ignored. For example the India Office in 1917, proposed to settle the Chandernagore question by enlarging the Pondicherry territory in exchange for the other French possessions in India. This would have satisfied France, but the Foreign Ministers never took up the question. He says that the French are still sulking over the Anglo-Persian Agreement, which is legitimate and elementary precaution for the protection of India, and concludes by urging a close Anglo-French understanding.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE MUST STAND TOGETHER.

GERMAN DANGER NOT YET OVER.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

"The Observer's" Paris correspondent interview M. Sarraut, Minister of the Colonie and a former Governor of Indo-China, who emphasised the necessity of France and Britain closely co-operating in all parts of the world where French and British territories touched each other. The fates of the British and French Empires were closely linked up, and Britain and France ought to stand together as resolutely as in war time.

The German danger was not yet over. The Germans were the real inspirers of the Bolshevist moves which were felt as far as China. He suggested that the British and French Governors in West Africa and the Far East should be brought into personal touch.

While the Home Governments should retain control of any diplomatic negotions, the Governors should be entitled to consult each other and to adopt common measures in regard to economic development or safety.

FRENCH SUPPORT OF LEAGUE OF NATION'S.

GERMANY NOT AGAIN TO DISTURB PEACE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PARIS, Jan. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

A great meeting in support of the League of Nations was held yesterday in Paris Sorbonne. M. Poincare and M. Deschanel were present. M. Bourgeois delivered the principal speech in which he described the objects of the League the first of which was to see that the defeated enemy was not allowed again to disturb the world's peace.

PEACE TIME STRENGTH OF U. S. NAVY.

COST ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 28 MILLION DOLLARS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 5.

Washington.—Admiral Taylor, head of the Construction Bureau of the Navy informed the House of Representatives' Naval Committee that 940 ships including sixteen Dreadnoughts, thirteen pre-Dreadnoughts eight armoured cruisers and seventeen light cruisers would be the peace time strength of the Navy after July 1st, constituting the tonnage one and a half times that of the United States when they entered the war. Admiral Taylor said that the first line ships would be equipped with aeroplane platforms built over the forward turret and extending over the bow so that the aircraft might rise from the ships at sea. The estimated cost of various alterations was 27,900,000 dollars.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives agree to and recommend the authoritisation of the new loans amounting to fifty million dollars to Poland, Austria and Armenia for food relief.

ARMY COUNCIL'S APPRECIATION OF LORD HAIG.

COMPARISON WITH WELLINGTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 5.

In an Army Order recording the abolition of the General Headquarters in Great Britain, the Army Council expresses the highest appreciation of the services Lord Haig rendered the Empire. Never in the history of the British Empire, it says, has one officer been charged with so momentous a responsibility, and no other British commander excepting Wellington has brought to a victorious conclusion a campaign on the issue of which has hung the very existence of the State. The Order emphasises that Lord Haig remains on the Active List, and expresses the hope that he will have a further long and successful career of public usefulness.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN VLADIVOSTOK.

MUTINY OF REGIMENT OF CHASSEURS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A telegram to the "Times" from Vladivostok dated 26 Jan. says a regiment of Chasseurs mutinied to-day after pillaging trains in the station and refusing to go to the barracks. The mutiny was quickly suppressed after a few rounds had been fired by the loyal Russian troops.

Red bands attacking Nokolsk were surrounded by the Japanese and overwhelmed with tremendous loss, but according to latest reports the Bolsheviks have captured the Okeansho station, twenty miles from Vladivostok and have occupied Nikolsk and intend to remain there and quietly intercept Vladivostok food supply. The situation is very critical and all officers in Vladivostok have been ordered to report for combatant duty. Fifteen hundred caets have sworn to die fighting. It will soon be difficult for Allied officers to remain in Vladivostok owing to the popular impression that the Allies, except the Japanese, are in favour of soviet regime.

FATE OF DENIKIN'S TROOPS

MOST OF THEM MADE PRISONERS AT ODESSA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 5.

A Vienna telegram says that the Ukrainian press bureau states that most of Denikin's troops at Odessa have been made prisoners and the remainder retreated to Rumania where they were disarmed.

POLES AND BOLSHEVIKS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DECLINES HELP TO POLISH ARMY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Warsaw says the Polish Minister in Britain has informed his Government that Mr. Lloyd George declines to give assistance to the Polish army against the Bolsheviks and has hinted that the Poles should make peace with Soviet Russia.

BOLSHEVISM DENOUNCED.

MANIFESTOES IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND CAIRO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Feb. 5.

A telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" dated 30th January, says manifestoes have been simultaneously issued by Sheikh-ul-Islam in Constantinople and Grand Mufti in Cairo dealing in identical manner with the danger of Bolshevism and denouncing it as contrary both to the law of Islam and to the order, peace and progress of Mahomedan peoples.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Dublin Castle statement declares that altogether 65 Sinn Feiners were arrested in Ireland on January 31st. The arrests, however, had no connection with the recent happenings.

London, Feb. 2.—The Paisley members of the United Irish League have unanimously decided to recommend Irish electors to vote for Biggar.

London, Feb. 2.—The Commander of Blackburn Kangaroo has returned to London. He hopes to secure an engine and proceed to Australia in March.

London, Feb. 2.—Copenhagen—An Esthonian official communique from Dorpat states that the peace treaty between the Soviet and Esthonia has been signed.

London, Feb. 2.—Washington—The British charge d'affaires Lindsay has handed Glass London a statement, ositively asserting that Britain will not seek further to load the United States and that on the contrary she is anxious to reduce her outstanding obligations.

The P. and O. Liner Berrima from Sydney and Port Natal for London is ashore, off Dover. The passengers are being landed at Margate. Two tugs failed to refloat the vessel at high tide, this morning.

Paris.—A Russian wireless announces that the Soviet Government has authorised co-operative societies to transact business with foreign firms forthwith.

Spalato.—In spite of official Yugo-Slav apology for tearing down of the Italian flag on the ship Spalato the Italian admiralty has issued an order forbidding Italian ships to call at Yugo-Slav ports and recalling Italian vessels now in the Yugo-Slav ports.

Paris.—The French airman Vuillemin who is flying to Timbuctoo has reached Algiers.

[I WANTED]

ETAH SEVA SAMITI UNDER OFFICIAL BAN.

The district officers of Etah, a small town in the United Provinces, have informed, according to a "Leader" correspondent, the Secretaries of the Seva Samiti there that in future they should desist from rendering social service at fairs and melas unless they are specially permitted [illegible]

LATEST CABLES

MESOPOTAMIA MANDATE.

"TIMES'" WARNING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

"The Times", in the course of a leader, points out that the story of the recent futile punitive expedition to Central Kurdistan carries a very big lesson. "Before we finally settle with Turke," says "The Times", "we ought to make up our minds exactly how far we are willing to accept a mandate for the immense region known as Mesopotamia. Apparently the new proposal is to accept a mandate including the whole of Mosul Vilayet, which will carry us into the mountains of Central Kurdistan. Such a decision ought not to be reached without the most careful investigations and the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to say the last word, because he must find the money required. Past experience does not support the assumption that Kurds can be formed into a loyal gendamerie. If we go into these wild and difficult mountains, we shall be undertaking responsibilities which may eventually prove insupportable. The enthusiastic reports of the local officers are extremely misleading. Before entering Kurdistan, we should examine our enormous commitments elsewhere, the future of our standing army and our financial position at home."

"DAILY EXPRESS" AIR FLIGHT.

MR. MONTAGU'S MESSAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

Mr. Montagu has sent a message to the "Daily Express" in connection with the Ten Thousand Pounds Air Flight, corgratulating the paper patriotice liberally "India", says the message, is vitally interested in every step bringing her nearer the centre of the Empire. In shortening the communications, in which she is so deeply concerned, the greatest hope of success lies in the development of the intercourse by air and the encouragement of enterprise in this direction merits the warmest appreciation of all those interested India."

GERMAN COAL OUTPUT.

REDUCED TO 96 MILLION TONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

Germany has submitted a memorandum to the Conference of Ambassadors, which resumes to-day, pointing out that the loss of coalfields, shorter hours etc., have reduced the German output from 191 to 96 million tons. The press points out that Germany recently concluded coal agreements with Holland and Switzerland.

KOLTCHAK TO BE TRIED.

BY REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

A message from Irkutsk states that it is reported that the Banks and Lena goldfields have been nationalised and that the Soviet commissaries have formed a revolutionary tribunal to try Koltchak. It is proposed, however, to send him to Moscow to be dealt with by the higher court.

SITUATION IN HARBIN.

MODERATES AGAINST FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

"The Times" learns from Harbin that the situation there is grave. A general strike of Russian workmen is threatened and Moderates propose to cease work, if more Japanese troops come. They are dead against foreign intervention in Siberia in any form.

GENERAL LIMAN VON SANDERS.

REMOVAL OF HIS NAME FROM BLACK LIST URGED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Feb. 5.

A letter to the "Times" by Sir Ian Hamilton urges that General Liman von Sanders be removed from the black list. He says "I feel sure that I speak for all the Dardanelles troops and that they would not wish him to be tried. He was a clean fighter and played fair during the armistice. He never shelled clearing stations or hospital ships."

ADMIRAL VON REUTER AT WILHELMS HAVEN.

GREETED BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 5.

Wilhelms Haven.—Admiral Von Reuter has arrived here. He was greeted by thousands of people and the harbour was decorated with flags. Admiral von Trotha, Chief of the Admiralty, in a speech of welcome said that Admiral Von Reuter had ordered the sinking of the fleet when he regarded resumption of war as a fact.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

EMBARGO ON SILVER EXPORTS.

ENSURING STABLE GOLD EXCHANGE.

MR. DALAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The first portion of Mr. Dalal's minority report appended to the report of the Currency Committee appeared in yesterday's issue. The following is in continuation:—

II.—WATERING THE NOTE ISSUE.

With regard to the note issue there has been a complete reversal of the procedure formally observed in the matter of the fiduciary issue the effect of which on the note issue itself can only be described as extremely unfortunate. The former practice was to increase the fiduciary issue by investment of a portion of the metallic reserves, and this was done only when the proportion of the latter to the total of the notes in active circulation had shown, over a considerable period, a position sufficiently strong to warrant an extension of the invested reserves and a corresponding diminution of the metal reserves. During the war, however, the fiduciary issue was expanded to an enormous extent without regard for the considerations which formally decided extensions of that form of issue. It was no longer a case of investing a portion of the metallic reserves held in India against outstanding notes; notes were boldly issued against which no metallic reserves in India had ever existed. Also the proportion of the metallic reserves to the total of the outstanding notes was not allowed to have any weight. It was a case of simply watering the note issue in its worse form—issuing notes without any metallic backing. In other words, it was a forced loan from the Indian public free of interest. It was an extreme measure to apply to the Indian note issue even during the war and at a time when there were immense sums held in London belonging to the Indian currency. Indeed, it appears to have been adopted because of the difficulty of transferring the balances held in London to India. But even so, the warnings which had been given at the outbreak of the war when there was a run on the paper currency offices for the encashment of notes, should have shown the necessity of maintaining the note issue in a strong position and the undesirability of weakening it by an over-issue of notes.

No exception can, of course, be taken to the security held against the notes thus issued which consisted of British Treasury bills, but the better course would have been to invite the public to take up the bills or some other form of British securities. The public might not have cared to accept the same rate of interest as the India Office obtained on the investments, but even if it had been necessary to pay a higher rate of interest, it would have been better to face this cost rather than imperil the safety of the note issue.

HOW INCONVERTIBILITY WAS AVOIDED.

Not unnaturally there was much discussion as to the note issue becoming an inconvertible issue, and, indeed, an actual state of inconvertibility was only avoided by the narrowest of margins. To my mind inconvertibility would be a disaster of the first magnitude for the note issue and for India. It would destroy all confidence in Government's own paper money. Not only so but, seeing that British Government securities are so largely held against the note issue (the amount is Rs. 835,000,000 which at the present rate of exchange of 2s. 4d. is approximately £93,000,000), the credit of Great Britain is also involved.

I have mentioned that an actual state of inconvertibility was avoided only by the narrowest of margins. This was aided by the exceptional measures taken restricting the movement of coin by rail and steamer, which had the effect of confining exchangeability of notes into coin to the seven head currency offices. Even now in these offices conversion of notes into coin is directly or indirectly impeded.

Nothing can better show the effect on the public mind of the great expansion in the fiduciary issue and the methods adopted to avoid demands for encashment than the fact that currency notes were quoted at a heavy discount. A telegram from the Viceroy, dated the 8th November, 1919, stated that the highest rates of discount on currency notes reported during 1918 were 19 per cent. in the Central Provinces, 15 per cent. in Bengal, 13¾ per cent. in Burmah, but His Excellency added that during 1919 the highest rate reported was 3 per cent. This telegram showed not only a very high rate of discount in 1918, but also that it was widely spread throughout the country; and, while it is satisfactory that the rate of discount has fallen to a low figure this year, the fact that such a considerable discount existed is one that must have a lasting influence on the minds of the public. The Governor of the Bank of England, in the course of his evidence before the Committee, remarked that a premium on gold was a very vicious thing. I think that, in the sense that a premium on gold is vicious, a discount on currency notes within India is equally vicious.

27. In view of the great disturbance to the credit of the paper currency arising from the great expansion of the fiduciary issue, I consider that the metal reserves should be strengthened as early as possible by the liquidation of the reserves invested in London, and also that, in order to re-establish confidence, a high percentage of cash reserves should be maintained for many years to come. About 80 per cent. would not be too high a figure to fix as a normal proportion of metallic reserves to the total of notes outstanding. It must be remembered that this metallic proportion on the 31st March of each year from 1910 to 1915 inclusive averaged 78.2 per cent.

A well-conducted note issue is not only an economical and therefore profitable form of money, but also has an important educative effect in a country like India with a backward and ignorant mass of people. Also it should be remembered that the internal trade of India is much larger than the external trade. Mr. E. M. Cook, C.I.E., of the Finance Department, has expressed the opinion that the internal trade is certainly fifteen times larger than the external trade and that possibly the proportion is even higher. The ultimate possibilities of extending the note issue are therefore very great, but the first essential is to ensure that there shall be no grounds for distrust of the issue, and particularly that nothing should be done to give cause for the notes to pass at a discount.

III.—THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The Committee were also asked to consider the hearing of possible future variations in the price of silver on the currency system and practice. The reference of this question to the Committee shows the great importance attached by the authorities to the continued use of silver in settling India's trade balances, even although the use of silver cannot be continued for the present without breaking the standard ratio. It is, in fact, the crux of the whole situation.

Information placed before the Committee lays great stress on the effect of the Pittman Act in the United States in its reaction on the price of silver and on the Indian currency position, and it was the high price of silver which was the reason given for raising the rate of exchange during recent months which had the effect of altering the standard ratio between rupees and the sovereign.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the effect on the silver market of the raising of the rate of exchange for the rupee and making the rate more or less closely dependent on the price of silver on the ground that that price made the rupee more valuable as bullion than as a coin if the rate was not altered. It excited and inflamed the silver markets with anticipations of continued buying on account of the Indian currency at rising prices, and there are not wanting signs that silver interests are prepared to take full advantage of the situation created by this measure.

I am unable to fall in with the idea that the rise in the price of silver afforded solid ground for this recent great alteration in India's money standard. On the contrary, I contend that the price of silver has been artificially forced to its high level by the exclusion of stocks of Indian silver from the world's markets by means of the continuance of the prohibition of exports of silver and the raising of the exchange rate. The position is that the American production of silver is shut out of the world's market automatically by the operation of the Pittman Act if the price of silver should fall below 1 dollar per five ounce. The Act requires that until the silver taken from the dollar reserves is destored, the United States Treasury must buy at 1 dollar per fine ounce any silver of American origin tendered to it at that rate. This provision in the Pittman Act has been taken as establishing in effect 1 dollar per fine ounce as the minimum price of silver until the amount of silver withdrawn from the dollar balances has been restored, and since the silver dollars withdrawn under the Pittman Act for the Orient represent between twice and three times the normal American production, it is estimated that the process of restoration will extend over a period of several years. The future production of American silver being thus assured of a market at a stated price, owing principally to the demands for Indian coinage during the war and the current of trade showing the probility of fresh demands for India, while China was a keen buyer, it was only to be expected that the price of silver would rise. At the moment of writing the price in London is about 78d. This price has been made possible only by the prohibition of exports of silver from India and by the raising of the rate of exchange which has the effect of lowering the rupee value of all silver held there and making exports unprofitable. But for the prohibitory orders and the raising of the rate of exchange it would have been profitable for Indian holders to sell silver, and Indian sales would have prevented the great rise in price which has taken place. Under these circumstances the high world price of silver can only be regarded as wholly artificial, and consequently as a reason for such a drastic step as the alteration of the money standard ratio between rupees and the sovereign has no weight.

It is frequently said that India is a sink for the precious metals and never allows them to come out. Here was an opportunity of disproving such statements. Silver would have been freely exported but for the measures taken by Government to prevent exports.

EXCLUSION OF INDIA'S SILVER.

The exclusion of India's silver from the world's market is not altogether a new thing. It was practically excluded by imposing a duty on silver imports and not refunding the full duty paid when the silver was re-exported, and granting no refund of duty whatsoever on melted silver ornaments coming from the districts even in time of famine. I add a note on this subject in the ancillary problems dealt with at the end of this report.

There is the objection that it was necessary to protect the silver currency against depletion by export by means of ordinances forbidding exports. This is an objection which would have very great force in a country like the United Kingdom where the subordinate silver currency forms a small percentage of the total amount of all kinds of currency in active circulation the loss of which by export would cause the greatest inconvenience. In India it has very little force because the total amount of silver currency is far in excess of the quantity in active circulation and held against the note issue. It is estimated that there are about 3,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 of rupees in India. Moreover, the amount that India could sell for export not have reached very important dimensions because foreign buying power is limited, while Indian silver would not be accepted by the United States Treasury to replace the dollar balances since the replacement has to be made from silver of American origin.

A more serious objection to permitting silver exports was the extreme vulnerability of the paper currency reserves of coin, because of the extent to which the note issue had been watered by ordinances sanctioning the issue of notes in India against British Treasury Bills was, in effect, a forced loan from the Indian people, a method of meeting the difficulties of the time which I venture to suggest should not have been resorted to. The proper course was to suggest to the British Treasury the desirability of floating public loans in India on the lines of those raised by the British Government in the United States if the payments to India in London could not be completed by transmission to India in the usual manner.

DIFFICULTY IN REMOVING EMBARGO ON SILVER EXPORTS.

A real practical difficulty in the way of removing the embargo on silver exports, as contrasted with the difficulty artificially by the watering of the paper currency, was that silver exports would have increased the amount of the balance due to India, which the authorities were already unable to transmit to India, and would also have involved a change in the method of adjusting the balances. Obviously, with silver exports, it would have been absured to continue to settle the trade balances by means of the sale of rupee bills in London. The settlement would have had to be made in gold or by some form of deferred payments. The latter form of adjustment would not have been easy in the absence of preparation of the Indian market to take outside securities. And there would, no doubt, have been the usual objections to India being paid in gold. Still, I venture to thing that even if gold had been required India could reasonably have expected consideration in the special circumstances of the case, especially after the war was over, and the embargo on gold exports had been removed in the principal money centres. The point at issue was a vital one for India, namely, whether India should be compelled to give up a vital part of her established money standard because the price of silver had made her token silver currency more valuable as metal than as coin. India had the power, and it would have been profitable for her and to her interest to prevent the rise in the price of silver by sales of the metal. The mere fact of Indian sales would have broken the strength of the silver market. In such circumstances it would not have been unreasonable for India to ask that her trade balances should be paid in gold so that she should be able to export silver for the preservation of her money standard.

Since the above was written it has been reported that the United States Government have followed the method here suggested by offering to sell silver currency when the price of silver went above the melting value of their silver coinage. It seems to me that what is being done in America could have been done in India.

But even if exports of silver were not allowed for the purpose of preventing the price of silver from rising, there was still no occasion to adopt the extreme measure of raising the rate of exchange, and so breaking the standard ratio. India did not require additional supplies of rupees. She could carry on for many years without any new silver coinage. The only alteration required would have been to stop the coinage of rupees, and that would have occurred automatically by reason of the loss coinage would involve. But if the coinage of silver ceased because it was unprofitable, the trade balances if they continued to be favourable would have to be settled by other means than importing silver. It appears to me that the authorities were not willing to permit of a settlement by other means. They had come to regard the practice of selling rupee bills in London without limit of amount as an all essential part of their duties in the administration of the currency which could not be given up. Yet the position proved that there was in fact a limit to the issue of rupees if the standard ratio was to be maintained since rupees could no longer be coined without loss at the ratio. Rather than give up the sale of rupee bills the authorities raised the rate of exchange, so breaking the ratio, and continued to offer rupee bills for sale.

Still another method of avoiding the raising of the rate of exchange because of the high price of silver would have been to impose a duty on all exports at a rate sufficiently high to provide the means of meeting the additional cost of silver over the price at which silver could be bought and coined without loss at the fixed ratio. Such a duty would have the effect of moderating the foreign demand for Indian produce and thereby moderating the balance of trade due to India while, on the other hand, if India is compelled to accept payment in silver, the duty would enable India to avoid paying more for it than the price at which it could be bought and coined without loss.

The authorities considered that there were only two alternatives open to them, either to raise the rate of exchange or to debase the silver coinage. I have endeavoured to show that there were other courses open to them without raising the exchange or debasing the rupee coins. But even if it were the case that they had only these two alternatives it is by no means certain that they took the better of the two. My own belief is that the people of India would prefer debased silver coins to an alteration of the ratio which the raising of the exchange involves. It would not be practicable or advisable to call in all the rupees in the hands of the public to be re-coined, but any new coinage that became necessary could be issued in the form of a special silver coin, such as, for example, a two-rupee coin containing a reduced quantity of silver.

CAUSE OF HOARDING RUPEES.

In connection with the question of debased coins I may say here, by way of parenthesis, that although the Government of India have taken power to issue a nickel half-rupee or eight-anna coin I trust that they will hesitate before putting it into circulation, and also that the suggestion which has been made that the eight-anna nickel piece should be made legal tender for a larger amount than one rupee will not be agreed to. The appearance in the currency system of one-rupee paper notes and of two-anna nickel coins has sufficiently alarmed the Indian people and led to the hoarding of rupees. It is unsafe to carry the debasement of the coinage any further by the use of nickel coins. I am of opinion that the eight-anna nickel piece should not be put into circulation at all, and I suggest that instead of it an eight-anna silver piece of reduced fineness should be coined and made unlimited legal tender. the existing eight-anna coins being withdrawn from circulation for re-coinnage at the reduced fineness. The practice of issuing subordinate coins of reduced fineness has been followed in the coinage of France and of the United States, and it seems to me much preferable to the use of nickel for such a high valued coin as the eight-anna piece in India.

The authorities in raising the rate of exchange were, no doubt, influenced by the difficulties there would have been in settling the balance of trade by other means than silver, and especially gold. But I venture to question whether they had the right, by executive action, to disturb the legally-established money system. The people of India are accustomed to complaints from financial quarters about India's absorption of gold, but they were fairly entitled to expect that their rights in the money standard would have been protected so far as the Government authorities were concerned.

Also, it is difficult to see where the advantage lies in making the rate of exchange follow the price of silver. If silver has to be bought at present prices and coined into rupees at the present rate of exchange there is no economy of any consequence in using silver instead of gold. One of the advantages claimed in former years for issuing rupees instead of sovereigns was that it was economical. The rise in the price of silver took away that advantage.

I deal later with some of the objections raised to Indian demands for gold, but here I may point out that there is some misapprehension on the subject. The foreign trade of India is normally conducted with 77 other countries. From the following statement which I had supplied to the Indian press it will be seen that in the year 1913-14 (which was the last normal year before the war) the trade with each country resulted in a balance against India in the case of only five principal countries, the total adverse balance being £47,807,900, of which the principal one, the United Kingdom, had a balance due by India of £40,098,000. All the other countries trading with India had to pay over £88,462,300 to India. When, therefore, India takes gold it is because gold as the international form of money is due to her in payment of commodities supplied to those other countries.

IV.—THE REQUIREMENTS OF TRADE.

The Committee were further asked to make recommendations as to the policy that should be pursued with a view to meeting the requirements of trade and to maintaining a satisfactory monetary circulation. It is very easy to exaggerate the importance of meeting the requirements of trade. Trade elsewhere is accustomed to finding its requirements met without the active intervention of Governments by means of sales of Government bills. The usual and correct attitude of Government is to provide machinery of coinage and to leave it to its own automatic action, except for provision of subsidiary coins. There seems to be no good reason for trade with India to be conducted on different lines from those followed by other advanced countries. The requirements of trade in this connection consist of finding the means of exchanging foreign money for Indian goods to satisfy the needs of the moment. Trade as such is not concerned with currency policy or with the economic effect produced by the method of carrying out its exchanges. Its concern is purely personal and temporary to see each transaction completed. The concern of the Government, on the other hand, should be to protect and safeguard the interests of the people as a whole in the maintenance of the legally-settled standard, and I consider that Government would be performing its duty better by paying more attention to this aspect the question than by showing anxiety for trade requirements. It is no doubt a convenience for banks and some of the public to be able to get Government rupee bills for making remittances to India, and, when required, also from India. But it is not a convenience that trade has any right to look for. So far as the Secretary of State has to sell bills to meet Government's own requirements, the practice of offering the bills for sale is unobjectionable. But that is not the case when bills are sold in excess of Government's own needs and without limit of amount on the ground that such sales meet trade requirements. The real reason for this latter practice is not so much to meet the convenience of trade as to retain the power of diverting payments of India's foreign balances from gold to silver.

V.—THE GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD.

The Committee were further asked to make recommendations as to the policy which should be pursued with a view to ensuring a stable gold exchange standard.

Before examining the working of the gold exchange standard I think it desirable to refer to some of the objections raised to the Indian money system.

The Governor of the Bank of England in the very important evidence he gave before the Committee, while he disclaimed any knowledge of Indian conditions, commented freely on the money methods practised in India. This criticism, coming from the highest currency authority in England, calls for careful consideration. A few of what appear to me to be his principal objections may be stated.

He took exception to the medium of exchange (gold being used as a vehicle for hoarding instead of being left to play its part in the regulation of the exchanges. It was a wasteful employment of gold and detrimental to the interests of the individuals who practised it and to those of India as a whole. He thought it would be much more to the interests of India as a whole that her favourable trade balances should be invested in some productive form abroad, as Great Britain used to settle her favourable balances by investing them in foreign interest-bearing securities. He also thought the Imperial Government would have some grounds for imposing restrictions upon the unlimited demand of India for gold in satisfaction of the balance of trade, and also because India had managed with reduced supplies of gold during the war he thought she ought to be able to continue to do so. For internal circulation notes, he said, were as good as gold, as the experience during the war had proved in England; and all the gold that was required was the amount likely to be withdrawn for export by presenting notes.

From these opinions it is clear that the Governor of the Bank thinks that India should economise the use of gold on the same lines as those followed in England. This is not the place to discuss the merits and demerits of the English system, but since it is put forward as an example for India to follow it seems necessary to say that, so far as the economy of gold in the internal circulation is concerned, the greatest agency in securing it has been the deposit-cheque system which originated with the bankers and their customers, apart from, and it is sometimes said in spite of, the Government or legal system of currency. Also, the methods by which the internal economy of gold for circulation purposes was attained in England developed simultaneously with the growth of the method of cancelling or avoiding gold imports in settlement of favourable foreign exchanges by means of foreign investments.

With regard to the suitability of this system for India it seems necessary also to draw attention to the psychological difference between the people of India and the people of England. The people of India are a subject people with a history of many centuries behind them of insecurity of private property. They have been driven by the force of circumstances in the past to secrete as far as possible such property as they valued. The British people, on the other hand, have a long, proud record of insular security. They are an independent race, and their enterprise has carried them all over the world, where they have formed connections and found favourable investments to the great advantage of individuals and of their mother-country. If, therefore, the British people have themselves, independently of their Government, been successful in developing currency measures which have economised gold so satisfactorily to themselves, this must very largely be attributed to their national characteristics and their historical sense of security. It cannot necessarily follow that the same gold-economising measures are suitable to India, where the people have different traditions.

So far as the objectionable hoarding of gold is concerned there is not only the old tradition of insecurity of property inducing them to hoard, but there is the comparatively new form of internal token currency, not exchangeable into gold, which makes a very strong additional inducement to those who can afford it to hoard gold for security, as explained in a later paragraph.

INDIA'S INTERNAL CURRENCY.

In the matter of internal currency, India has nevertheless made considerable progress in the direction of following English currency methods, particularly in the form of notes and cheques, although she is a long way from economising to the same extent as in England in the metallic backing to cheques.

But while India still requires, and must require for a long time to come, a very solid metallic backing for her credit currency, that is not to say that she requires constant additions to her metallic currency merely because her trade balances are favourable. When the Governor of the Bank of England suggested that India should follow the English practice of settling favourable foreign balances by investments abroad he touched the weakest spot in the administration of the Indian currency system, and pointed the way to the real remedy to avoid excessive demands for the precious metals and particularly gold. The policy has been to sell rupee bills on India in London without limit of amount, which meant to any extent that might be necessary to settle the trade balances, and while the policy did not exclude Indian investments abroad, it left the matter to individual initiative, and did nothing to favour or encourage such investments. Yet, if the objections raised to the absorption of the precious metals in adjustment of trade balances are to be satisfactorily met it can only be by means of investments abroad by India, or, which is very much the same thing, by other countries borrowing in India.

The war afforded a favourable opportunity for getting India into the way of absorbing favourable trade balances by lending to Great Britain, an opportunity of which advantage was not taken. It may be said that India had some difficulty in raising the loan of 100 millions which she voluntarily contributed to the cost of the war. There was not the same inducement in that case that there would have been in the case of a loan offered by the British Government, and the rate of interest offered was not so good as the interest paid in some cases for similar public loans raised elsewhere by the Imperial Government. India is full of money, and notwithstanding the general idea that it is not available for investment, in my opinion it is a question of terms and security.

WHAT SCARES INDIAN CAPITAL.

57. Since the wide break in the standard ratio between rupees and the sovereign with its attendant unsettlement and feeling of insecurity there is now less chance of India seeking investments abroad than ever. There are in addition to the instability and insecurity of the money standard, questions connected with foreign investments which must scare Indian capital, such questions, for example, as foreign taxation, capital levies, and inflated values due to artificially-inflated currencies. But the same results, so far as the settlement of exchanges are concerned, could be obtained by the raising of foreign and particularly British loans in India.

Under the present system it can no doubt be claimed that India does in fact lend abroad through the investments held against the paper currency issue. But in so far as such investments represent either a forced loan from the people of India free of interest, or a tax on the money of the Indian people as explained later, they are not free of objections. I hardly think the Governor of the Bank had such loans in view when he made his suggestion as to India investing abroad.

Comin now to the working of the gold exchange standard it seems necessary to mention the fact that the Indian money standard has been the subject of constant

(Continued on page 10.)

Countries.	Exports of Merchandise from India.	Imports of Merchandise Into India.	Balance of Trade against India.	Balance of Trade in favour of India.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	38,234,300	78,333,100	40,098,800	..
Java, Borneo, and Sumatra	1,415,500	7,773,900	6,358,400	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	867,700	1,685,100	817,400	..
Norway and Sweden	..	497,400	497,400	..
Persia	438,800	474,700	35,900	..
Japan	15,124,400	3,187,700	..	11,936,700
United States of America	14,518,100	3,186,100	..	11,332,000
France	11,711,500	1,794,900	..	9,916,600
Germany	16,867,800	8,452,000	..	8,415,800
Ceylon	5,866,300	548,100	..	5,318,200
Belgium	8,008,400	2,839,000	..	5,169,400
Hong Kong	5,102,300	654,900	..	4,447,400
Italy	5,210,000	1,478,109	..	3,740,900
Austria-Hungary	6,408,800	2,844,800	..	3,564,000
South America	3,181,800	800	..	3,181,000
Egypt	3,202,700	199,700	..	3,003,000
Australasia and Oceania	3,321,500	651,600	..	2,669,900
China Treaty Ports	3,799,200	1,136,700	..	2,662,500
Straits Settlements	4,367,500	2,293,200	..	2,074,300
Russia	1,636,200	37,700	..	1,598,500
Spain	1,479,200	..	..	1,479,200
Turkey in Asia	1,782,900	379,200	..	1,403,700
Holland	2,359,700	1,033,400	..	1,326,300
Canada	952,000	..	..	952,000
West Indies	561,900	..	..	561,900
Natal	535,100	..	..	535,100
Aden Dependencies	816,200	286,700	..	529,500
Indo-China	509,400	..	..	509,400
East Africa Ports	542,000	66,600	..	475,400
Siam	621,900	185,300	..	436,600
Arabia	796,400	383,100	..	413,300
British East Africa	506,000	258,900	..	247,100
Cape Colony	243,700	..	..	243,700
Portuguese East Africa	331,100	100,500	..	230,600
Turkey in Europe	70,800	..	..	70,800
Other Countries	1,421,400	1,403,900	..	17,500
TOTAL ..	162,821,500	122,167,100	47,807,900	88,462,300

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NOMINATION OF FIVE INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

A Government press communique says:—Five Indian gentlemen have been nominated by his Excellency the Viceroy for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The five gentlemen selected who will attend the spring term which commenced at the end of January, 1920 are Edris Yusuf Ali, son of Khan Bahadur Abdullah Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., I.C.S. (retired), United Provinces, Premcik Chunder Sen, son of Profulla Chunder Sen of Cooch Behar, Bengal, Muhammad Nawab Khan, son of the late Muhammad Ali Khan of Attock, Punjab; Tek Bahadur Shah, son of Indra Bahadur Shah of Kheri, United Provinces, and Pritam Singh Brar, son of honorary Captain Hira Singh, Sardar Bahadur of Ferozepore, Punjab.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 9.)

public controversy for many years. I have already referred to the difference of opinion as to whether it was a gold standard or a gold exchange standard. But the mere fact that there is any opening for this controversy is, by itself, a most undesirable and unsettling feature in money affairs. The standard should be so fixed and defined as to leave no possibility of dispute or question as to what it really is. As already stated, I take the view that the legally-established money standard is the sovereign with rupees definitely related to the sovereign at the rate of 15 to 1.

In contradistinction to this legally-established standard the gold exchange standard has no legal validity. It has not been clearly and explicitly defined. The authorities who conduct it exercise the widest discretion in its regulation, but hitherto have been careful to respect the legally-constituted ratio between rupees and the sovereign. Its usual working characteristics are well known. In one direction the object aimed at is to provide absolute security for the convertibility into sterling of so much of the internal currency as may be required for the settlement of India's external obligations. In the opposite direction it undertakes to sell rupee bills on India without limit of amount. In aiming at the maintenance of the sterling exchange it resembles the English system which, before the war, made a point of seeing that the exchanges remained within the gold points. In undertaking to sell rupee bills on India without limit the gold exchange standard system is unlike the English model, which by means of the Bank rate, restricted expansion in the volume of internal credit currency and made it dependent upon the extent of the gold reserves.

WHAT MAKES INDIANS DEMAND GOLD.

The undertaking to provide rupees which are token coins, without limit of amount, may in one sense be considered as authorised by the circumstance that rupees equally with sovereigns and half-sovereigns are full legal tender. Under the old silver standard rupees were, of course, legal tender, and when the standard was altered it was necessary to continue them as legal tender because of the great quantity which was then in circulation. But whether from the point of view of the statutory standard of the sovereign, the tremendous volume of rupees which has been added to the token currency can be justified is another matter. In reality the endless issue of token coins, much in excess of what is needed for internal exchange purposes, amounts to a form of taxation on the money of the public. It is this circumstance that is to a very large extent responsible for the extraordinary demands for gold and sovereigns in India. It virtually compels the Indian people to seek full value for the token money with which they have been over-supplied for ordinary currency purposes, and is thus largely responsible for the hoarding of gold of which so much is heard. India's hidden stores of gold can never be expected to be used profitably for the benefit of the holders or of the State so long as no reasonable assurance is provided that, when used, they will remain a gold asset, and that assurance is not provided by a currency in circulation entirely composed of or based upon token coins.

When I say that the issue of rupees largely in excess of what is needed for ordinary internal exchanges constitutes a form of taxation on the money of the public, it is necessary to add that the difference between the cost of gold coins and silver coins which is the amount of the tax, does not go into the Indian Treasury balances, but goes to form gold or invested reserves in London which are intended to meet remittances from India at a fixed rate which cannot be made so advantageously through other channels. But even if the profits on coinage went to swell the revenues of the Government they would be no less open to the very serious objection that they really formed a tax on the money of the public.

In present circumstances, however, this form of taxation has practically ceased, since the coinage of rupees at the moment is not profitable. But as a counter balance to the virtual disappearance of this tax, the latest development of the gold exchange standard system has, by raising the rate of exchange and breaking away from the statutory standard ratio, depreciated the commercial value in rupees of the whole of the rupee currency which has already been taxed.

This latest development gives ground for the gravest anxiety, not only on account of the depreciation in value of the immense volume of the rupee currency, but also because it means a revolution in the financial and economic life of India.

HANDICAP TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

It alters as it were by a stroke of the pen, the existing relations between creditors and debtors. It cuts down the value in rupees of all existing holdings of the precious metals in India relative to their value in the markets of the world, including the gold portion of the reserves held against the note issue, and similarly, it cuts down the value in rupees of all existing and future stocks of Indian produce, and through this effect on the value of produce it is bound to prejudicially affect scores of millions of Indians engaged in agriculture, whose struggle for existence is already most severe. It is not too much to say that it will threaten the very existence of millions of such people. It will further handicap Indian industries in competition with similar industries abroad, and will severely check the prosperity of India. No doubt there will be some compensation. The finance of the Government will be relieved so long as the rate of exchange remains high, since the Home remittances will cost considerably less in rupees, and it will be an advantage to those who buy imported goods or have payments to make outside of India.

It has been urged that one beneficial consequence will be the lowering of the high price level in India. This may be granted, since the value in rupees of Indian produce, the price of which is ruled by outside markets, must fall. But it is nevertheless a questionable method of reducing prices. There has been no artificial inflation of the currency. Inflation of the currency has been a genuine inflation in India caused by a surplus of sales over purchases abroad. Even the forced loan in the paper currency issue is represented by debts due by the British Government. By the change in the standard ratio prices will be brought down, since prices are reckoned in rupees; but there is not the same good reason for changing the standard money to reduce prices that there is far deflating an artificially inflated currency to obtain the same result. In my opinion the inflation of currency in India is the consequence rather than the cause of high prices. The currency has been inflated because the balance of trade was favourable and because additions to the currency were the normal way of settling trade balances. The balance of trade was increased by the increased prices paid for commodities for export. In this way the additions to the currency were a consequence of high prices. On the other hand the inflation of currency cannot in its turn be held to have raised prices, since all accounts go to show that currency of all kinds has been hoarded on a very large scale, and hoarded money does not act on prices. The change in the standard ratio will bring down rupee prices, but it will leave undisturbed the real cause of the high prices in India which was that world prices were high and world prices were high mainly because the currencies of many countries were artificially inflated. It is simply a case of altering the nature of the money in which prices are reckoned, and, when advanced in excuse for the change of ratio, can only be regarded as an argument to deceive the people.

PROBABLE FALL OF INDIAN EXPORTS.

The effect of the change outside of India cannot be so clearly estimated. But the probabilities are that with the higher sterling cost of the rupee the demand for Indian produce will fall off, while remittances from India being cheaper in rupees imports will be stimulated. If these probabilities should materialise India's trade balances will become less favourable to her than they have been, or it may be the trade balances will turn against her. In either event the London market, where India's international trade is mostly financed and finally adjusted, will be relieved of the necessity of settling India's trade balances by means of specie remittances to the same extent as formerly, if indeed specie remittances to India will be necessary at all, while in addition to that advantage the stimulation of imports by the reduced rupee cost of sterling exchange will increase the demand for English textile manufactures.

These revolutionary changes in the Indian money system should not have been possible and much less necessary at a time when immense sums were due to India in exchange for her commodities. They are to be explained by the particular bent of the policy followed—a policy of making India accept payment in India of the balances due to her as far as possible in the form of rupees. A policy less rigidly bent in that direction would have been susceptible to the need for meeting the very special circumstances of the time by other methods, such, for example, as that suggested by the Governor of the Bank of England when he pointed out the desirability of investments abroad in settlement of India's foreign claims. It is a policy which has persistently ignored the essential safeguards of a gold standard, and particularly the safeguard of limiting the issue of token coins. It has by mere executive action changed the legally-stablished gold standard into a gold standard, making the maintenance of exchange the object to be attained in place of the provision of gold money with a limitation of token money. And while the maintenance of exchange was the main object, the policy has broken away from the normal rate of exchange on the ground that the rise in the price of silver renders that course necessary, although, as I have endevoured to show, there was no real necessity for doing so. The fact that the maintenance of exchange was so readily abandoned and the sale of rupee bills continued, combined with the persistent flooding of India with silver token money, gives ground for the theory that fixity of exchange was only the ostensible object of the policy and that the real object was to compel India to take silver place of gold money. Further, it is a policy which is settled and managed in London, and which necessarily operates in the markets of London and India. That the interests of the London market have not been without influence in shaping the policy may be gathered from the enormous sums of money or investments belonging to the Indian currency which have been accumulated there. The profits on silver coinage were steadily collected into the gold standard reserves in London, and now that the coinage of silver has ceased to be profitable, a new departure has been made in the issue of currency notes in India on the security of investments in London, which has had the effect of rapidly accumulating an enormously increased store of Indian currency money in London. These are changes which will be viewed in India with the gravest concern and mistrust.

India is fairly entitled to a system of sound money. The gold exchange standard has failed to provide such a system, and I am unable to make any recommendations for its continuance, which would secure the stability it has lost. I consider that the authorities had no right to take the action of raising the rate of exchange and, in my opinion, it is their duty to proceed to undo what they have done.

(To be continued.)

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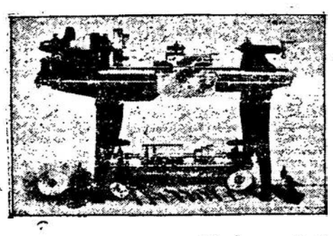

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MATERNITY SECTION.

One of the most interesting features of the Scientific and Medical Department of this Exhibition, to be held at the Lady Hardinge Hospital, March 8th to the 13th, will be the *Maternity Section*, not only because this subject embraces matter of such vital importance to the community at large, but because this part of the work is being carried out *for* women entirely *by* women.

The organisation of this section is in the hands of women who possess medical degrees, qualifications and distinctions, and they include European, Anglo-Indian, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies. A special pavilion in the Exhibition Grounds is being placed at their disposal and entrance to this will be for women only.

The main outline of the scheme is as follows. There will be eight to ten rooms, in each of which a different subject connected with the *Mother and Infant* will be dealt with by experts. These rooms will be open to inspection from the hour at which the Exhibition opens, but daily from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. there will be "Ten minutes Talks" in English, Gujerati and Marathi, in which the simple and essential facts of that particular subject will be presented in a palatable and interesting form.

There will be a model "Labour Room" and also a representation of such a room as it should *not* be. In other room special special advice will be given as to the bathing and care of a baby immediately after birth; in the next breast-feeding and bottle-feeding will be dealt with; in another special diseases of new born infants; and again those to which babies of a few months old are specially addicted. In fact there will be no period in the life of a child from birth to two years old on which the most able and scientific advice will not be given. The rooms will be well-lit and tastefully decorated and the walls adorned with pictures and photographs bearing on the various subjects.

There are as well two large halls. In one of these a magic-lantern show will take place twice daily and will comprise some dozens of interesting pictures, and in the other there will be a display of interesting exhibits and samples of all kinds of furnitures and utensils suitable for a model and hygienic home.

In two gaily-flagged marquees, attached to the pavilion, there will be a *Baby Show* with weighing competitions and prizes. The *Maternity Section* of the Exhibition offers "Knowledge while you wait"! Bombay shops are fond of displaying the sign "suits made while you wait."

The medical women, who, in their already busy lives, are devoting themselves to this work, are in the vanguard of the crusade against ignorance, dirt and disease, which this Exhibition sets out to inaugurate.

It is hoped that those medical women who have not as yet offered their services will come forward at once and communicate with Dr. Turner Watts at the Cama Hospital at once.

*The former articles of this series appeared on February 3 and 4.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

In the report on the Public Health of Bombay during the quarter ending 31st December, 1919, the Executive Health Officer states:—

The health conditions of the City continued to improve during the quarter under report. The mortality from the principal infectious diseases was low and, except from Small-pox, less than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Plague registered 11 deaths against 15, Measles 9 against 19, Cholera 1 against 1,441, and Small-pox 17 against 7 in the fourth quarter of 1918.

Other principal diseases also recorded a decline in mortality with the exception of Diarrhoeal Diseases and Phthisis. The number of deaths returned as due to Influenza was 470, including 39 in War Hospitals, against 2,825 including 228 in War Hospitals that registered from Diseases of the Nervous System 579 against 685 and from Diseases of the Respiratory System 4,772 against 9,177; from Fevers of all kinds 1,312 again 1,319, though Malaria (87), and Enteric (31) recorded an increase of 39 and 15 respectvely. The mortality from Diarrhoeal Diseases and from Phthisis was 758 and 586, compared with 675 and 560 respectively in the corresponding period of 1918.

The net result was a decrease of 8,759 in the total mortality which was 12,119 against 20,878. Compared with the preceding quarter, there was a decrease of 1,967. The Infant mortality during the quarter was 2,634, being 922 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The number of births registered was 5,757 against 5,837.

531 of the deaths in the quarter were of persons not belonging to Bombay and included 144 amongst the inmates of the different War Hospitals in the City.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee have rejected the Sub-Committee's recommendations to grant Rs. 5,000 to the Y.M.C.A. building fund.

The Jails Enquiry Committee have arrived at Rangoon and are taking evidence. They visit the Meiktila Juvenile Jail, this week.

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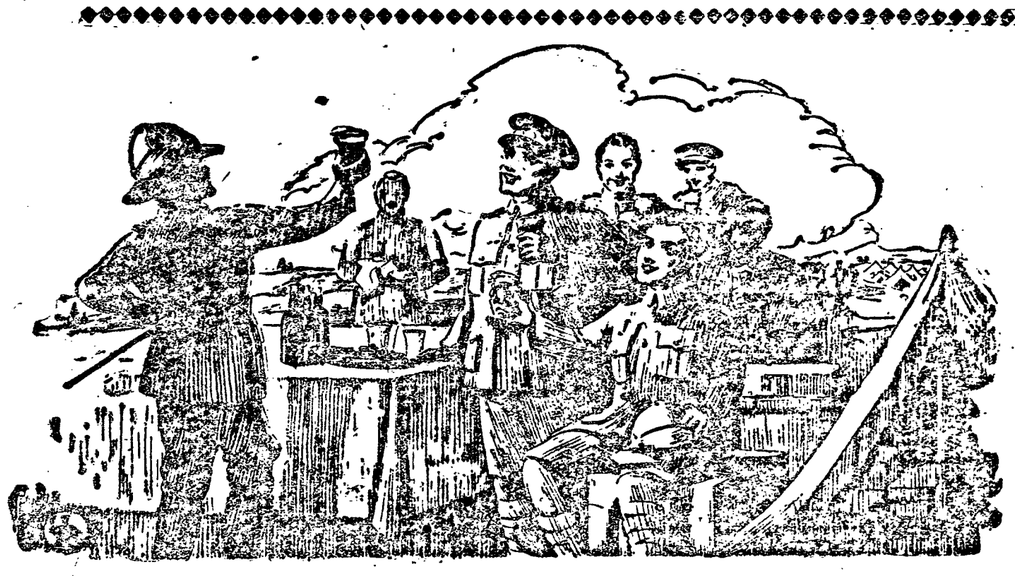

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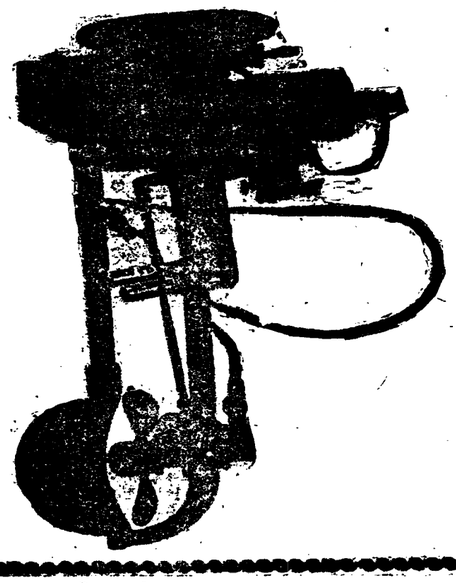

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